

ARGENTINE SENATE VOTES FOR END TO GERMAN RELATIONS

Strongly Backed By Public;
Question Is Now Up
To Deputies

SWEDEN PROTESTS

Official Complaint To Ber-
lin As To 'Particularly
Grave Abuse'

AMERICA'S REPLY

Never Transmitted Any Ger-
man Message Without
Knowing Contents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Buenos Aires, September 19.—The Senate has voted, almost unanimously, to sever relations with Germany. The resolution will now go to the Chamber of Deputies. Public feeling in favor of its passage is strong.
Stockholm, September 19.—Official.—The Swedish Minister in Berlin has been instructed to protest strongly concerning the Luxemburg affair and to point out to the German authorities that they had abused Sweden's confidence in a particularly grave manner.
Washington, September 19.—In connection with Sweden's reply concerning the Luxemburg affair, which was cabled on the 18th, it is officially announced that no messages have been transmitted to Germany, to or from Berlin, through the United States State Department, without the latter knowing their contents.

45 Per Cent Of First Quota New U.S. Army Now Put In Training

300,000 Men At 16 Camps; Learn
Modern Warfare From
Allied Veterans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 19.—British and French officers who have had good experience on the western front in bombing, artillery control, aeroplane observation and other specialised subjects are being attached to the training camps in the United States. The three hundred thousand men of the National Army now en route to sixteen training camps represent 45 per cent of the quota under the first call.

U.S. Advances Allies Another £14,000,000

Pays Ten Million Pounds To
Great Britain And Four
Million To France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 19.—Further instalments of £10,000,000 to Great Britain and £4,000,000 to France were paid yesterday.

YELLOW RIVER MAY INUNDATE TIENTSIN

A letter from Rev. W. S. Strong, dated Peking, September 19, received yesterday by Dr. John R. Hykes, says:
"We are having another deluge to add to the already abnormal conditions in the flooded district, which as you may have read is very extensive. All my south field is under water and has been so for about six weeks. There are rumors here now that the Yellow River has broken its north bank and if that is so we will have Yellow River floods between Peking and Tientsin and the Chinese say that in such case Tientsin is doomed, as it would be the new channel for the river."

HIGHER FREIGHTS TO EAST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 20.—The Times states that substantial increases in the freights to the East and Australia are expected shortly. Freight to India will be provisionally raised by one-third from November 1.

Revolutionists Are Freed Of Conspiracy Charge Over Raid On Consulate

Krempasky And Two Others Bound To Keep Peace;
Offence Is Held To Be Purely Political

Freedom for the six men charged with conspiring to raid the Austrian Consulate here last month was the verdict in the Mixed Court yesterday. Their offense was held by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan to have been purely a political one, committed with the thought of redressing grievances and to have punished them would have been "to stigmatise as criminal the great struggle between democracy and tyranny which is now taking place in Europe."

Walter Bernhardt, Max Kindler and Emmanuel Skalsky were discharged. Joseph Krempasky, leader and organizer of the band of revolutionists, and Joseph Schubert and Anthony Brazzanovich, two of the four men who made the raid on the Consulate, were remanded to appear next Wednesday and give security for future good behavior. If this is not forthcoming they will be deported.

Of the band charged with complicity in the attack there now remains only Heinrich Kremla, the man who shot Marascek and whom Krempasky and the others disown as a member of the brotherhood and denounce as a traitor.

Held Kremla For Murder
Kremla is to be tried on the charge of murder, the case probably coming up next week.

When the hearing reopened yesterday in the Mixed Court Schubert took the box and made his statement, the evidence tallying with that given by his companion Brazzanovich the day before. He told of the expedition to the Austrian Consulate and of Kremla insisting on Marascek accompanying him upstairs. He had heard Kremla shout to someone to "open" and then immediately heard the shots that killed Marascek. Schubert said that Kremla had had trouble with the Austrian authorities and was a deserter from the Austrian navy and so he thought could be trusted in the band.

In regard to Bernhardt, Skalsky and Kindler, Mr. Newman stated that they had been shown to have participated in the conspiracy at Tientsin and asked the Court if something could be done to safeguard the

Settlement from similar acts here. Assessor Jones stated that this would necessitate another charge and if reasonable grounds could be shown they could be put on security to keep the peace.

In addressing the Court following the close of evidence, Mr. Newman stated that he thought he was entitled, now that the defendants had practically pleaded guilty, to expect the Court to find them so. He contended that while the intent to steal documents became merely a political offense when, to the purpose of the Court, extraterritorial privileges had been lost, there were still grounds for belief that the men hoped also to secure valuables. They had reason to expect, he held, that, following the declaration of war by China, there would be large sums of money in the Consulate.

Urges Murder Was Motive
"It is my submission," he concluded, "that the primary object of these men was to do as they have said, but at the same time I think the Court would be justified in holding that, if opportunity occurred, it was their intention to take other things that came to their hands, money, valuables, and the like."

After short deliberation by the Court the Assessor read the names of Bernhardt, Skalsky and Kindler.

"The evidence we have heard," he said, "is not sufficient to justify a conviction on the present charge. You are discharged."

There was a chorus of thanks to the Court and the men left the dock with lively expressions of satisfaction.
"Joseph Krempasky, Joseph Schubert and Anthony Brazzanovich," the Assessor then continued, "you have been in the witness box admitted being guilty of this charge, but have pleaded in defence that you acted merely from political motives. We are of opinion that the evidence goes to support your contention and that you merely sought the redress of what you considered grievances for yourselves and your fellow subjects. On these grounds your act may be reasonably considered as coming under a political offense. And as political offenders you are not of the opinion that you should be declared guilty on the charge."
"To do so would be to stigmatise as criminal the great struggle between democracy and tyranny which is now taking place in Europe."

(Continued on Page 2)

German Consulate Is Found Already Sealed

Dutch Officials Had Closed Pre-
mises; Police Ask Instruc-
tions In Mixed Court

The matter of the sealing of the German Consulate came up in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan when Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, made an application for instructions.

Mr. Newman stated that when the police visited the Consulate several days ago for the purpose of sealing the premises they found that most of the doors had been already sealed by the Dutch Consulate. The two outer doors were unsealed and they could gain access only to two small rooms formerly occupied by the German Mixed Court Assessor and the Chancellor. The police had placed temporary seals on the doors. They could not be responsible for the contents of the place in the meantime.

The Assessor said that the request of the Chinese authorities so far was only for the sealing of the two outer doors, which the police had done, and they had no power to proceed further at present.

Later if the Chinese government desired the police to enter the premises and make an inventory the local Chinese authorities would apply for a Mixed Court warrant and upon receipt of this the police would carry out the instructions.

American Laborites To Tour In Russia

Wilson Sends Mission To Coun-
teract German Teaching
U.S. Not Democratic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, September 19.—President Wilson is sending to Russia a mission of six laborites, to counteract the German propaganda that the United States is not democratic.

Will Try Korniloff In Court At Front

Cadets Party To Ignore Con-
ference As Being Only One-
Party Affair

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 19.—It is announced that General Korniloff will be tried by court-martial, with a jury. The trial, at the instance of the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, will take place at the front and not in Petrograd.

The Cadets Party has passed a resolution urging members of the Party not to participate in the coming democratic conference, because it will only reflect the views of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and, consequently, cannot alleviate the position of the country.

M. Terechenko has been appointed Deputy Premier and M. Nekrasoff has been appointed Governor-General of Finland, in succession to M. Itakovich, who has resigned, owing to ill health.

The Helsinki Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has consented to the demand of the Government to send back to Petrograd the Royalist exiles mentioned on the 11th.

London, September 20.—(By wireless)—A Russian official communique reports:—"We drove back, with great losses, the enemy's offensive eastward of Lemberg, in the direction of Riga. The enemy re-captured the sector positions southward of Grozchni."

A German official communique reports:
"A Russian attack, westward of Arboro, in the Bukhovina, was driven back. They again endeavored to advance."

HINDENBURG SEEKS WESTARP'S COUNSEL REGARDING BELGIUM

Work To Satisfy Pan-Ger-
mans And Appeal To
Allied Pacifists

RUSE IS FAILURE

Entente, Entirely Undeceived,
Holds Rigidly To
Declared War Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—The Tagesspiegel states that Count Westarp, the leader of the German Conservative Party in the Reichstag, has gone to Grand Headquarters, at the invitation of Marshal von Hindenburg, to discuss the question of Belgium. The interview is considered to be a very important one.

Reuter's Agency understands that the following is the view in well-informed British circles regarding the attitude of Great Britain and her allies towards the recent general, but often contradicted statements in the enemy Press, particularly in the German Press, concerning the foreshadowed intention to make "concessions" in Belgium and elsewhere. These have not passed unobserved, but the Allied Governments have in no way failed to appraise them at their true value and to realise that, at the bottom, they express the fact that Germany knows that she cannot win the war.

Appeal to Allied Pacifists
It is perfectly well understood that Germany is seeking, in view of recent events on the north-eastern front, to impress upon the German public that her military position now is such that she can afford to make "concessions" in Belgium and elsewhere. These have not passed unobserved, but the Allied Governments have in no way failed to appraise them at their true value and to realise that, at the bottom, they express the fact that Germany knows that she cannot win the war.

So far as the Allies are concerned, no end of the war is possible until the end for which this terrible conflict was commenced and has endured for over three years has been attained, namely, the final disappearance of Prussian militarism. Only those possessing the Prussian mentality can regard without horror the terrible loss of life and treasure deliberately brought about by Germany in this war and in this sense it is true that the Allies would welcome peace, but the efforts of the enemy to beg the real issue are as hopeless as they are characteristic.

Support French Ministry
Paris, September 19.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to one, after a debate on an interpellation regarding the Cabinet's war measures and aims. The questions demanded a reply to the enemy's peace maneuvers in the shape of the Stockholm conference and the Pope's peace note.

The Premier, M. Painleve, replied that France adhered to President Wilson's reply to the Pope.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot, when asked to fulfil the promise to publish the agreements existing between the Allies, said that France had no secret diplomacy and was ready to reveal everything, but she must act in concert with her allies. It was the Russian Government which had asked him to defer publication of the treaties existing between the Allies.

He reiterated that France does not merely claim Alsace-Lorraine, but reparation for the destruction wrought by the inhuman enemy and guarantees for a durable peace. In not answering the Pope's note, France was in agreement with Great Britain, Italy and Russia.

Seek To Effect Disunion
M. Ribot emphasised that, the nearer the end of the war, the more careful the Allies must be to baffle enemy maneuvers designed to separate and weaken them. Germany knew that the Allies would be victorious if

(Continued on Page 2)

Map of Haig's Big New Offensive



Swinging around after the victory-
ous assault on Hill No. 70, Field
Marshal Haig a month ago struck
a terrific blow at the German lines
before Ypres. The important town
of Langemark (1), five miles north-
east of Ypres, was captured, with
1,800 prisoners and five cannon.
Haig's right wing, after reaching
Polygon Wood (8) was forced back
by fierce German counter-attacks to
its former position. French forces,
driving forward with the British
crossed the Steensbeek River (2) and
rushed their foe. Today's cables
show that Haig has now launched a
new offensive astride the Ypres and
Comines Canal and the Ypres to
Staden railway, great success at-
tended our troops. Positions of
considerable importance were won
and heavy casualties inflicted on the
enemy.

We assembled the regiments which
made the attack without incident,
despite a heavy rainfall during the
night. Our first objectives were
captured at an early hour this morn-
ing. They included a number of
concrete strong-points and fortifi-
ed farms for the possession of which
there has previously been heavy
fighting.

North Country regiments carried
Inverness Copse and the Australians
stormed Glencorse Wood and Nonne-
Boschen. Scottish and South African
brigades took Pottsdam, Vampire
and Berry farms and West Lancashire
Territorials carried Iberian Farm
and a strong point known as
Gallipoli.

Rush Final Objectives
We then advanced to the assault
of our final objectives. English
county troops on our right reached
their final objectives after sharp
fighting in the woods northward of
the Ypres and Comines Canal.

North Country and Australian bat-
talions, in the center, penetrated the
German positions to a depth of over
a mile and captured the whole of
their objectives, including the ham-
let of Veldhoek and the western
portion of Polygon Wood.
Further north, Zevenkoks was
captured and London Highland Ter-
ritorials carried the second line of
farms, including Ross Farm, Quebec
Farm and Wurst Farm, on the line
of our final objectives.

The weather this morning cleared
and our aeroplanes were able to take
a more active part in the battle, in-
dicating the position of our troops
and reporting hostile concentrations
to our artillery. Thus, a number of
German counter-attacks were broken
up by our infantry.

Our prisoners exceed 2,000. We
captured a few guns.

There was a considerable amount
of aeroplane observation carried out
on Wednesday. We engaged hostile
troops and transport and also drop-
ped 11 tons of bombs on various
targets and another ton during the
night on billets and huts.

Six German "machines" were
brought down and four driven
down. Seven of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British
headquarters wires: The British have
renewed their offensive on a big scale.
It is impossible to define at present
the flanks of the attacks, but the most
intense fighting zone lies astride the
Ypres to Menin road and is directed
against the German positions at Glencorse Wood, Inverness Copse, Nonne
Boschen and Polygon de Zonnebeke,
which stand on high ground. Posses-
sion of these positions would complete
our mastery of the Westhoek Ridge
system.

Develop Fresh Tactics
Heavy rain fell during the night, but
the weather cleared at dawn and the

Staff Cable to The China Press
Peking, September 21.—General
Ting Hwai, whose case aroused so
much interest in Shanghai, whither
he brought the Presidential seals, sub-
sequently being arrested and handed
over to the Chinese authorities, has at
last regained his full freedom. He
has been acquitted on all the counts
preferred against him, released from
custody and re-instated as a member
of the Board of Generals, the charges
being held to be unsubstantiated, after
a statement had been made by ex-
President Li Yuan-hung, fully vindicating
him.

**LI YUAN-YUNG SECURES
RELEASE OF TING HWAI**

Fully Vindicates Man Who Car-
ried Seals Here And Was
Given Up By Court

**Boppe, From Serbia,
Will Succeed Conty**

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, September 21.—M. Boppe,
formerly French Minister to Serbia,
has been appointed to succeed M.
Conty. M. Boppe is at present at
Salonica.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 2
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per s.s. s.s. Sept. 22
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Oct. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Oct. 14

The Weather
Fine weather. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
84.0 and the minimum 64.2, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 91.6 and
74.3.

SIR D. HAIG STARTS GREAT NEW DRIVE, ADVANCING A MILE

German Line Broken Every-
where By Brilliant Rush;
Seize All Objectives

2,000 PRISONERS

Inverness Copse, Glencorse
Wood And Other Strong-
holds Stormed

USE NEW TACTICS

Secret Plan To Overcome
Changed Defense Is
Complete Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reported this
afternoon: We attacked this morning
over a wide front, eastward of Ypres.
Satisfactory progress is reported. We
have already captured valuable posi-
tions.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this
evening: In the attack this morning,
eastward of Ypres, on a front of
eight miles, between the Ypres and
Comines Canal and the Ypres to
Staden railway, great success at-
tended our troops. Positions of
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sion of these positions would complete
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system.

Develop Fresh Tactics
Heavy rain fell during the night, but
the weather cleared at dawn and the

all-important element of visibility is reasonably high, while the ground is not seriously affected. The attack differed materially from previous battles in various aspects which it is not permissible to indicate, but which are dictated by the necessity of devising some formula for dealing with the new defensive tactics employed by the enemy.

The enemy's pill-boxed, shell-cratered ground has been the subject for a great artillery concentration for a week. By day, our heavies carried out intense counter-battery work and a destructive bombardment of the enemy's defensive positions, while at night our field-guns and trench-mortars pitched gas-shells and oil-drumms among the enemy, the effect of which may be guessed by the fact that, two nights ago, one hostile artillery group did not reply when so attacked.

Thus, the way was pretty effectively cleared for infantry. The actual preliminary bombardment was short, but of an incredible intensity, consisting of a series of barrages, one in advance of the other.

All the troops had been thoroughly rehearsed in their parts. By the devotion of the divisions in remaining in the line longer than usual, it was possible to put more than a normally large proportion of fresh troops into the attack.

Clever Communication Work

Considering the circumstances, communication is good, for which due credit must be accorded to the New Zealand Brigade, which, during the comparatively short period of preparation preceding the attack, buried over 30,000 feet of telegraph cable so deep as to defy any shelling.

The Germans, who fully realise what the loss of this line means, offered strong opposition to our infantry. There was intense machine-gun fire from redoubts, etc., but our artillery soon found these spots. Tanks are being employed in limited numbers, owing to the unfavorable ground, but our airmen already report that these snorting machines are moving to the assistance of the infantry where the latter is temporarily held up.

Our flyers are taking a great part in the battle, carrying out an unprecedentedly elaborate and co-ordinated offensive.

Record Mile Advance

Reuter's correspondent wired later: Today's attack has been another fine success for the British arms. Our troops have penetrated to a depth of a mile, which is a wonderful achievement considering the character of the ground. Our advanced troops have reached the Zonnebeke to Gheluvelt line and also the central parallel of Polygon Wood. We are now bombarding the German troops massing for counter-attacks.

It is believed that our prisoners will reach four figures. Every shell-hole yielded about a dozen prisoners, who sometimes surrendered without resistance and sometimes fought stubbornly. In one instance, the inmates of a semi-concealed crater held up our troops for a considerable length of time by bombing. In other instances, the enemy came out with fixed bayonets as our barrage crept towards them.

Our first advance was made very rapidly, in light skirmishing order, the Boches admitting that they were taken by surprise by the rapidity of our attack. We swept over places which have figured in communiques since July 31 as serious obstacles, such as Pommern Castle, Borey Farm, Iberian Blockhouse and Gallipoli.

Irresistible Onslaught

Schuler Gallery, which is a long line of pill-boxes—small concrete turrets erected in shell-holes—gave much trouble, but the onslaught of our men was irresistible. At Schuler Farm, which was surrounded by water, two tanks attacked and obtained thirty prisoners, all blanched-looking men afflicted with tremors from the ordeal of our artillery. A large percentage of our prisoners are young and they are chiefly Bavarians.

A captured messenger-dog bore a message ordering that the high ground towards Molenaershoek must be re-captured at all costs and ordering that as many guns as possible should range on it.

The work of consolidating the captured positions has been progressing strenuously all the afternoon, under the protection of a heavy barrage.

Our casualties were not heavy, considering the enormous value of the gains attained, which are a bitter commentary on the German claim that our offensive in Flanders has failed. The ground won is of vital tactical and high strategic importance and we are prepared for desperate counter-efforts by the enemy.

The day has been a great and glorious one for the armies in Flanders.

German Bulletins (By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "After a very violent fire, between Houthoult Wood and Lys, the British launched strong

Substitute for Silk Stockings



RIBBONS, NOT STOCKINGS.

Miss Maxine Robinson, a Broadway show girl, has invented a war economy which may become popular along New York's "Great White Way." Miss Robinson, in order to combat the high cost of silk stockings, appeared on Broadway and Fifth Avenue wearing

ribbonettes over her bare legs. She used only six yards of ribbon at eight cents a yard, a saving of \$1.77 over silk stockings. The ribbons are wound around the young lady's legs in two strands and then tied in a neat bow just below the knee.

which has lasted for twenty-four hours, continues very violent and apparently presages an enemy offensive. The official communique issued this afternoon reported that there has been intense artillery work south of the line and in the Champagne, in the sector of Cornillet and High Mount and on both banks of the Meuse.

The communique this evening reported: "After a violent bombardment, the enemy made an attack south-east of Cerny, but were stopped by our fire and did not succeed in reaching our lines."

French Expect Offensive Paris, September 20.—A semi-official communique states that the bombardment along the Aisne, in the Champagne and at Verdun,

Hindenburg Seeks Westarp's Counsel

(Continued from Page 1)

they remained united, hence her sole aim now was to effect disunion among them.

The sacrifices made by France entitled her to hold her head high. She deserved the admiration of the world and she demanded only justice, an indispensable preliminary to which was the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and reparation for the criminal destruction of her invaded territories.

Without these, a durable peace was impossible. She must also have guarantees which are only existent in the will of a nation. What would be the value of the signature of the German Government, if the German people were not behind it?

Referring to the Pope's peace note, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asked: "Must we, despite the high authority of the Pope, reply to all invitations to conferences? Who, above all, desire us to reply? Those who themselves refuse to answer such questions."

Wait Germany's Reply

"We replied to President Wilson when he asked us to state our war aims. Who did not reply to him? The Central Empires did not reply. It is now announced that they are going to reply to the Pope."

"We await this reply, but it must be pointed out that, even in the Pope's note, the passage concerning Belgium far from satisfied the universal conscience. Whatever our enemies promise us, even to the extent of agreeing to restore Alsace-Lorraine, we must be certain that we are not being drawn into a snare."

RAISE APPLE EMBARGO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, September 19.—Australia has raised the embargo on Canadian apples, but restricts the importation to 10,000 boxes.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground, today, beginning at 4.30 p.m.:

1. March, "Liberty Bell" ... Sousa
 2. Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour" ... Adams
 3. Waltz, "Plaisir d'Or" ... Waldteufel
 4. Selection, "Pinafore" ... Sullivan
 5. Song, "Sleep and Forget" ... White
 6. Selection, "The Duchess of Dantzic" ... Caryl
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Revolutionists Are Freed Of Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

between democracy and tyranny which is now taking place in Europe and which all lovers of freedom hope to see successfully concluded in those countries from which you yourselves come.

Three Bound Over

"At the same time peace and good order in this Settlement must be preserved. For three years of war the residents of this Settlement have kept the peace. We cannot allow you to come here and disturb that peace. Now that the Austrian and German authorities have left the country we do not anticipate any further trouble on your parts, but you will be compelled to give this court security for your good behavior, and if you cannot find security, you must be deported."

"I wish to warn you severely and solemnly that if you are allowed to remain in Shanghai and you come again before this court you will be dealt with in the utmost rigor of the law."

The three were then told that they would be remanded in custody and were to report on Wednesday what security they had obtained.

They left the courtroom all smiles. Whether or not the Chinese government, on behalf of which Mr. G. D. Mueser watched the case, will take any further action in the matter is not yet known.

MAILS CENSORSHIP

Three kinds of letters will be exempted from censoring, according to a letter from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sah Fu-mou, to the doyen of the Consular Body in Shanghai:

(1) Letters bearing the seals or chops of any Consulate or Legation of the Allied Powers, provided the Consulate or Legation will send a sample copy of its insignia to the local authorities for reference.

(2) Communications of neutral Consulates and Legations with the same requirements may receive similar treatment, but the privilege will be waived if it is found that they contain messages of enemy subjects.

(3) All communications bearing the signatures of the Ministers and Consuls of all Allied and neutral Powers.

KODAK FILMS

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39 Nanking Road

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We have just finished building several houses with all modern improvements, tennis lawns, flush closets, garage, etc.

These houses are for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

HOUSES FOR RENT

We have Houses for Rent in both English and French Settlements.

LAND FOR SALE

We have Land for Sale in sizes to suit purchasers. Building lots and land for mills and factories.

For Particulars Apply To

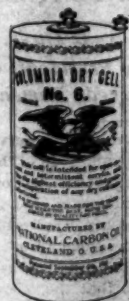
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Telephone 778



MOISTURE-PROOF DRY BATTERIES

The National Carbon Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has specially re-designed its dry batteries to withstand the excessive moisture of the China Coast.

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the standard for telephones and bells.

Columbia Multiple Batteries

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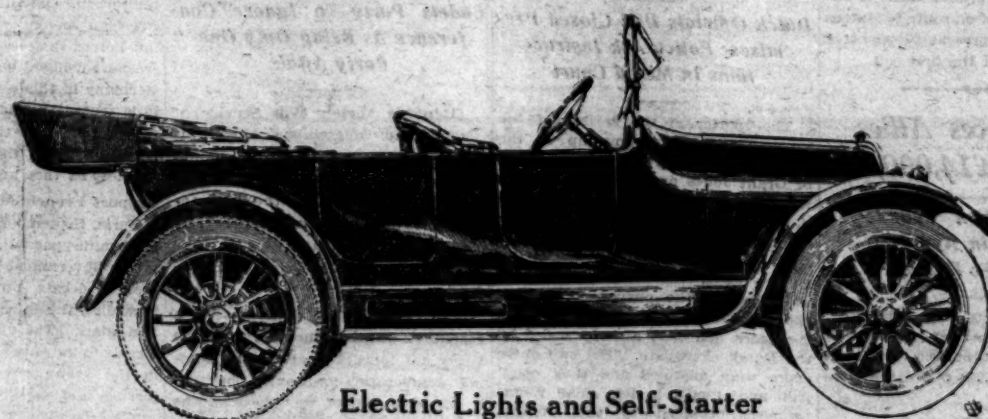


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Germans Hold Ambassador As Hostage When Relations End

Berlin People Are Not Hostile And Only Officials Seek To Hamper Gerard—Mails And Cables Held Up

By James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XV

Not only had I cabled the information collected by Commander Cherard as to the orders given to submarines long before the date of the President's speech, but on the night after I had received the German note announcing this resumption I was taking a walk after dinner about the snow-covered streets of Berlin. In the course of this walk I met a young German woman of my acquaintance who was on intimate terms with the Crown Princess. She was on her way on foot from the opera house, where she had been with the Crown Princess, to the underground station, for by this time, of course, taxis had become an unknown luxury in Berlin, and I joined her.

I told her of the ultimatum which I had received at 6 o'clock that evening from Zimmermann and that I was sure it meant the breaking of diplomatic relations and our departure from Germany.

She expressed great surprise that submarine warfare was set to commence on the thirty-first of January, saying that weeks before they had been talking over the matter at the Crown Princess' and that she had heard then that orders had been given to commence on the fifteenth.

At any event, it is certain that the orders to the submarine commanders had been given long prior to the thirty-first and probably as early as the fifteenth.

I sincerely believe that the only object of the Germans in making these peace offers was first to get the Allies, if possible, into a conference; and, if this scheme failed, then it was believed that the general offer and talk about peace would create a sentiment so favorable to the Germans that without fear of action by the United States they might resume ruthless submarine warfare against England.

A week or two before the thirty-first of January, Doctor Solt asked me whether I did not think it would be possible for the United States to permit the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare against England. He said that three months' time was all that would be required to bring England to her knees and end the war.

Early End Of War Seen

And, in fact, so cleverly did Van Tirpitz, Grand Admiral von Meuter, the Conservatives and the enemies of the Chancellor and other advocates of submarine war carry on their propaganda that the belief was ingrained in the whole of the German nation that a resumption of this ruthless war would lead within three months to what all Germans so ardently desired, namely, peace.

It was impossible for any government to resist the popular demand for the use of this illegal means of warfare, because army and navy people were convinced that ruthless submarine war spelled success and a glorious peace.

But this peace, of course, meant only a German peace; a peace as outlined to me by the Chancellor, a peace impossible for the Allies and even the world to accept; a peace which would leave Germany immensely powerful and ready immediately after the war to take up a campaign against the nations of the Western Hemisphere; a peace which would compel every nation, so long as German autocracy remained in the saddle, to devote its best energies, the most fruitful period of each man's life, to preparations for war.

I received on January 30 a definite intimation of the coming ultimatum the next day; judging that the hint meant the resumption of ruthless submarine war, I telegraphed a warning to the American Ambassador and Ministers as well as to the State Department.

On January 31, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I received from Zimmermann a short letter, of which the following is a copy:

"The Secretary of State of the Foreign Office, Zimmermann, request the honor of the visit of his Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, this afternoon at 6 o'clock in the Foreign Office, Wilhelmstrasse 75-76 Berlin, the 31st January, 1917."

Pursuant to this letter, I went to the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock. Zimmermann then read to me in German a note from the Imperial Government announcing the creation of the war zones about Great Britain and France, and the commencement of ruthless submarine warfare at 12 p.m. that night.

I made no comment, but the note in my pocket and went back to the embassy. As I have stated above, he and, of course, the note was immediately translated and despatched with all speed to America.

Interview With Chancellor

After the despatch of the note I had an interview with the Chancellor in which, as I have stated above, he criticized both the peace note of December 18 as not being definite enough, and the speech to the Senate of January 22, further, he said that he believed the situation had changed—that, in spite of what President Wilson had said in the note before the Sussex settlement, the President was now for peace; that he had been elected on a peace platform, and that nothing would happen.

Zimmermann at the time he de-

livered the note told me that this submarine warfare was a necessity for Germany and that Germany could not hold out a year on the question of food. He further said: "Give us only two months of this kind of warfare and we shall end the war and make peace within three months."

The President on Saturday, February 3, announced to Congress the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The news of this, of course, did not reach Berlin until the next day, and on this Saturday afternoon Mrs. Gerard and I had an engagement to go to the theater with Zimmermann and Mrs. Friedlander-Fuld Mitford, a young lady whose father is considered the richest man in Berlin, and who had been married to a young Englishman named Mitford, son of Lord Redesdale. Through no fault on the lady's part, there had been an annulment of this marriage and she was occupying a floor of her own in the handsome house of her father and mother on the Frasier-Platz in Berlin.

At Play With Mrs. Mitford

We stopped for Mrs. Mitford and took her to the theater, where we saw a very clever play, I think by Thoma, called "Die Verlorene Tochter" ("The Prodigal Daughter"). Zimmermann did not come to the play, but joined us later at the Friedlander-Fuld House, where we had a supper for four in Mrs. Mitford's apartments. After supper, while I was talking to Zimmermann, he spoke of the note to America, and said:

"During the last month 'this is what I have been doing so often at the general headquarters with the Emperor. I often thought of telling you what was going on, as I used to tell you in the old days, but I thought that you would only reply that such a course would mean a break of diplomatic relations, and so I thought there was no use in telling you. But you will see everything will be all right. America will do nothing, for President Wilson is for peace and nothing else. Everything will go on as before. I have arranged for you to go to Great General Headquarters and see the Kaiser next week. Everything will be all right."

The next day, Sunday, we had a German who is connected with the Foreign Office and his American wife to lunch. He was a German who had been in America also connected with the Foreign Office. Just as we were going in to lunch, some one produced a copy of the "Z." the noon paper published in Berlin, which contained what seemed to be an authentic account of the breaking of diplomatic relations by America. The lunch was far from cheerful. The Germans looked very sad and said virtually nothing, while I tried to make polite conversation at my end of the table.

The next day I went over to see Zimmermann, having that morning received the official despatch from Washington, and told him that I had come to demand my passports. Of course, Zimmermann by that time had received the news and had had time to compose himself. The American correspondents told me that when he saw them on the day before he had at first refused to say anything, and then had been rather violent in his language and had finally shown great emotion. I am sure from everything I observed that the break of diplomatic relations

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came as an intense surprise to him and to the other members of the government; yet I cannot imagine why intelligent men should think that the United States of America had fallen so low as to bear without murmur this sudden kick in the face.

Diplomatic Relations Broken

The police, who had always been about our embassy since the commencement of the war, were now greatly increased in numbers, and guarded not only the front of the house, but the rear and the surrounding streets. But there was no demonstration whatever on the part of the people of Berlin. On Tuesday afternoon I went out for a walk, passing through most of the principal streets of Berlin absolutely alone.

On my return to the embassy I found Count Montgelas, who, with the rank of minister, was at the head of the department which included American affairs in the Foreign Office.

I asked Montgelas why I had not received my passports, and he said that I was being kept back because the Imperial Government did not know what had happened to Count Bernstorff and there had been rumors that the German ships in America had been confiscated by our Government. I answered that I was quite sure that Bernstorff was being treated with every courtesy and that the German ships had not been confiscated, and said:

"I do not see why I have to disprove your idea that Bernstorff is being maltreated and the German ships confiscated. It seems to me it is for you to prove this, and at any event, why don't you have the Swiss Government, which now represents you, cable to their Minister in Washington and get the exact facts?"

He replied: "Well, you know, the Swiss are not used to cabling."

He then produced a paper which was a reaffirmation of the treaty between Prussia and the United States of 1799, with some very extraordinary clauses added. He asked me to read this over and either to sign it or to get authority to sign it, saying that if it were not signed it would be very difficult for Americans to leave the country, particularly the American correspondents.

I read this treaty over and then said: "Of course, I cannot sign this on my own responsibility and I will not cable to my Government unless I may cable in cipher and give them my opinion of this document." He said: "That is impossible."

I then said: "I shall not cable at all. Why do you come to me with a proposed treaty after we have broken diplomatic relations and ask an Ambassador who is held as prisoner to sign it? Prisoners do not sign treaties and treaties signed by them would not be worth anything." I added: "After your threat to keep Americans here and after reading this document, even if I had authority to sign it, I would stay here until hell freezes over before I would put my name to such a paper."

Montgelas seemed rather rattled and in his confusion left the paper with me—something, I am sure, he did not intend to do in case of a refusal.

Telegraph Privileges Cut Off

Montgelas was an extremely agreeable man, and I think at all times he had correctly predicted the attitude of America and had expressed himself against acts of frightfulness such as the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the resumption of ruthless submarine war. I am sure that a gentleman like Montgelas undertook to carry out his orders in the matter

of getting me to sign this treaty with great reluctance.

I must cheerfully certify that even the most pro-German American correspondents in Berlin, when I told the correspondents of Montgelas' threat, showed the same fine spirit as their colleagues. All begged me not to consider them or their liberty where the interests of America were involved.

As soon as diplomatic relations were broken, and I broke them formally not only in my conversation with Zimmermann of Monday morning, but by sending over a formal written request for my passports on the evening of that day, our telegraph privileges were cut off.

I was not even allowed to send telegrams to the American consuls throughout Germany giving them their instructions.

Mail also was cut off and the telephone. My servants were not even permitted to go to the nearby hotel to telephone.

In the meantime we completed our preparations for departure. We arranged to turn over American interests and the interests of Rumania and Serbia and Japan to the Spanish embassy and the interests of Great Britain to the Dutch. I believe that Ambassador Polo de Bernabe will faithfully protect the interests of America and I believe that Baron Gevers will fearlessly fight the cause of the British prisoners. We sold our automobiles, and two beautiful prize-winning saddle horses, one from Kentucky and one from Virginia, that I had brought with me from America, went on the stage, i.e., I sold them to the proprietor of the circus in Berlin!

The three tons of food which we had brought with us from America we gave to our colleagues in the diplomatic corps, the Spaniards, Greeks, Dutch and Central and South Americans. I had many friends among the diplomats of the two Americas, who were all men of great ability and position in their own country. I think that most of them know only too well the designs against Central and South America cherished by the Pan-Germans.

Finally, I think on the morning of Friday, Oscar King Davis, correspondent of the New York Times, received a wireless from Mr. Van Anden, editor of the New York Times, telling him that Bernstorff and his staff were being treated with every courtesy and that the German ships had not been confiscated. In the evening our telephone was reconnected and we were allowed to receive some telegrams and to send through Germany open telegrams to the consuls, etc., and we were notified that we would probably be allowed to leave the next day in the evening.

Always followed by me, I paid as many farewell visits to my diplomatic colleagues as I was able to see and on Saturday I thought, in spite of the ridiculous treatment accorded us in cutting off the mail and telephone and in holding me for nearly a week, that I would leave in a sporting spirit, and I, therefore, had my servant telephone and ask whether Zimmermann and the Chancellor would receive me.

I had a pleasant farewell talk of about half an hour with each of them. I expressly told the Chancellor that I had come to bid him a personal farewell and not to make a record for any White Book, and that anything he said would remain confidential. I also stopped in to thank Doctor Zahn of the Foreign Office, who had arranged the details of our departure, and I gave him a gold cigarette case as a souvenir of the occasion.

At the last moment the Germans

allowed a number of the consuls and clerks who had been working in the embassy and the American residents in Berlin to leave on the train with us, so that we were about one hundred and twenty persons in all on this train, which left the Potsdamer station at 8.10 in the evening. The time of our departure had not been publicly announced, but although the automobiles in front of the embassy might have attracted a crowd, there was no demonstration whatever; in fact, during this week that I was detained in Berlin I walked all over the city every afternoon and evening, went into shops, and so on, without encountering any hostile demonstration.

There was a large crowd in the station to see us off—all the Spanish embassy, Dutch, Greek and many of our colleagues from Central and South America. There were from the Foreign Office Montgelas, Doctor Roeder, Prittwitz and Horstmann. As the train pulled out a number of the Americans left in Berlin who were on the station platform raised quite a vigorous cheer.

Two officers had been sent by the Imperial Government to accompany us on this train, one, a Major von der Hagen, sent by the General Staff, and the other a representative of the Foreign Office, Baron Werner von Ow-Wiechendorf. It was quite thoughtful of the Foreign Office to send this last officer, as it was by our efforts that we had secured his exchange while he was a prisoner in England, and he, therefore, would be supposed to entertain kindly feelings for our embassy.

I had ordered plenty of champagne and cigars to be put on the train. We were first invited to drink champagne with the officers in the dining car, and then they joined us in the private salon car which we occupied in the end of the train. The journey was uneventful. Outside some of the stations a number of people were drawn up by way of Schaffhausen. The two officers left us at the last stop on the German side. I had taken the precaution before we left Berlin to find out their names, and as they left us I gave each of them a gold cigarette case inscribed with his name and the date.

At the first station on the Swiss side a body of Swiss troops were drawn up preventing arms, and the colonial commanding the Swiss army (there are no generals in Switzerland) attended by several staff officers, came on the train and traveled with us nearly to Zurich. I started to speak French to one

of these staff officers, but he interrupted me by saying in perfect English, "You do not have to speak French to me. My name is Iselin, many of my relations live in New York and lived there myself some years."

At Zurich we left the German

special train, were met on the platform by some grateful Japanese, the American consul and a number of French and Swiss newspaper reporters, thus ending our exodus from Germany.

(To Be Continued)

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By Florence Harper

(From The Japan Advertiser)

Petrograd, Aug. 16.—(By Mail.)

There are all kinds and conditions, clean and dirty, young and old, men, women and children in a Russian Field Hospital. Some come directly from the trenches, with all the various kinds of animal life and fith they accumulate there; some come from the field ambulances, where they have received first aid, and some from the near-by village. In humor and disposition they range from Ivan Petrovitch, who always has a smile, and refuses to leave us, to our cook, who is always sulky.

Our nachalnik (chief) Dr. Eugene T. Hurd of Seattle brought with him to Russia all the efficiency and despatch for which America is famous. Two years at the head of a flying surgical column that worked in the front line has not made him any slower. He keeps us hustling. This speed is the constant marvel of the Russians who are fortunate enough to watch him work, and reap the benefit of it. Always patient with our stupidity, and himself taking unheard-of pains with the stubborn cases, he is beloved by not only the sick and wounded, but by the soldiers who have thrown respect and obedience for their superior officers to the scrap heap along with their Tsar.

Personality Wins

This personal respect for the chief is the only thing that keeps us from having serious trouble. Other hospitals are in a bad way. The orderlies are refusing to do their work, leaving too much for the sisters to do. The soldiers have taken matters into their own hands. The officers of the corps of our district are allowed by the soldiers three pounds of sugar apiece a month, and half a pound of meat a day. Russians are fond of meat and sugar. They are allowed one glass of milk a day, and the same black bread is made for all. No one who has not tasted that black bread does not know what that means.

When there is special activity on our part of the front, we are inundated by soldiers who stop off of their own accord to be treated. They troop in with all the dirt of the road on them and wait patiently in an ante-room until they are inspected by a junior doctor. One after another will take off his high boots, and expose legs in all stages of ulceration and sores. They nearly always insist on trying to help clean and bandage, until one has to call an orderly to have him hold the assisting hands out of reach. One man particularly was a nuisance in this way. The orderlies were all busy, and he would help. Finally I gave him a pair of pliers to hold, and a piece of gauze. He faithfully held them at arm's until his leg was safely bandaged, delighted that he was able to help the sister.

Hurry-Up Dentistry

Two huge soldiers were in the crowd one morning, both had tooth-ache. The first was disposed of quickly, one pull fixed him. The other had a big root broken in three in a most painful state of ulceration. The doctor took the forceps, and pulled the three pieces. That man never quivered. He got up smiling, and thanking the doctor, walked out. I thought of a similar operation performed on me just before I left New York, and wondered what kind of a man he was to smile, or what was the matter with me, I had been ill for a day afterwards.

Sometimes a patient will cry out aloud when one policy is really unbearable, but the majority will suffer incredibly without a murmur. Their stoicism is something I cannot get used to. A mother of "Gospodin doctor" at most is all one hears. They stand the worst pain without cllching; such pain that would almost kill an American with his highly developed nervous system. They are always grateful, especially the older men who seldom leave without a "Thank you, sister."

Healing The Blind

Almost every day one will see peasant women wandering around, until they are taken in tow by a sister and led into the doctor. They are afflicted with all kinds of ailments. One old woman nursed up courage to come to our place, and tearfully asked the doctor to look at her eye. He examined it and looked at her with a puzzled expression, and smiling asked her how long it had been blind. When she said eight years, we all had to smile. But her faith was great, she would not leave without some medicine. He gave her some boracic acid, and impressed on her that it was the good eye she was to bathe, not the other. I am sure however that the blind eye gets washed out regularly in the hope that some morning it will be well. The next day she returned with another woman, who was carrying a baby. The baby had a tumor on its hip, when the chief explained that the knife would have to be used, they fled, and have not been seen since.

Another woman waylaid him on beautiful May morning. She was bundled up to the chin, with a sheep-skin coat, and a variety of places that hurt, and the tone of her voice, I began to pity, and to think that she was one of those patients that come to us with complications that would have killed an ordinary patient long ago. The chief listened and turning, ordered camolene and salts both big doses. The woman received her medicine, and departed, calling down a thousand blessings on his head. I wondered what her impression of American methods would be in the morning.

A Morning's Work

In the morning the men are

brought into the surgery as fast as they can be handled. Two stretchers are kept working, supplying the two operating tables. The sisters are put on stools, the wounds cleaned and made ready for the doctor's inspection. Three assistants are there to give chloroform, and to superintend the dressing of the less serious wounds. The chief attends to all others himself. There are two sisters to a table, also one to handle the clean instruments, and one to take away the dirty ones. The chief is everywhere at once; no one can tell as well as he how badly a wound is infected, even the slightest cut is suspected. No dressings are made without his inspection. Only when there is an amputation to be performed, or a very serious operation is the room cleared. Many bad cases of gangrene come our way. The reputation of Doctor Hurd has led people to expect miracles. Sometimes they take place, the result of the untiring work of a man who never will give up as long as life is there.

Three bad cases of gangrene arrived together one morning, two leg wounds and one arm. The man with the bad arm was hopelessly infected. Everything was done to give him to chance, but he died. The chief was with him at the time, all the ward was watching. When he turned away from the bed, there were tears in his eyes. He had tried to perform the impossible. That he had failed only gave him more strength and determination to save the others. One of them was getting worse rapidly. The chief examined his leg very carefully, then turning to him, gently and simply explained the nature of gangrene. He had seen the other die that morning, may be that helped him to understand. He was told that his leg would have to be amputated. For a moment his lip quivered, then, "Do it quickly, Gospodin Doctor." It was done quickly, and skillfully. In the morning it could be seen that the stump was in the area of infection. The junior doctors expected another operation, the knee cut off. The chief said no.

A Fight For A Knee

"A man's knee is worth a fight. With six inches of stump below the knee, he can walk and work with an artificial leg quite easily."

That stump was cleaned and disinfected, so often that it was a wonder that it was not worn out. The infection sloughed off, and the wound is healing nicely. We all heaved a sigh of relief when the danger was over. He is getting rather cross now, but in between grumblings wears a happy smile. The third case was more stubborn. There was a chance to save the man's life and leg as well. A bullet had gone through the man's leg, half-way between the knee and the thigh. It was badly infected, but, "That man's leg is not coming off if I can help it. To save it the wound will have to be irrigated constantly, and we have no apparatus to do it with. We'll have to make one, that's all."

He proceeded to make it. With two bottles stolen from the pharmacy, two corks and rubber tubing, he made a vacuum pump. It worked. A plank was nailed upright to the end of the bed, which had been raised a foot higher by means of blocks of wood. To the top of the plank was lashed glass irrigator to hold the disinfectant solution. A rubber tube carried it to the wounded leg. Then he took two square of adhesive plaster, and ran a rubber tube through a hole in the center of each. One was to carry the solution into the bottle. So far, everything had been easy, but now the plaster would not stick. The water seeped through into the bed instead of into the wound.

All the good American plaster had been used, and there was no cement nearer than Petrograd. Time and time again the squires were fixed only to have the nurse come in and say, "It is leaking again." Without a word, the chief would get up, and do the whole thing over again. Our patience gave out long before he was tired. Indeed, he never did get tired he finally was successful. By means of a third tube brought into play he made the solution so to the center of the wound at least before it could run back again, and seep out. The vacuum pump is half on the stool, half on the floor. It looks the most home made affair I have ever seen, but it works. As the solution carries off the infected matter, and is sucked away, drop by drop, the temperature of the patient is dropping too. Is it any wonder that the man's topic of conversation in the wards is the care the nachalnik takes, and the trouble he goes to save his patients?

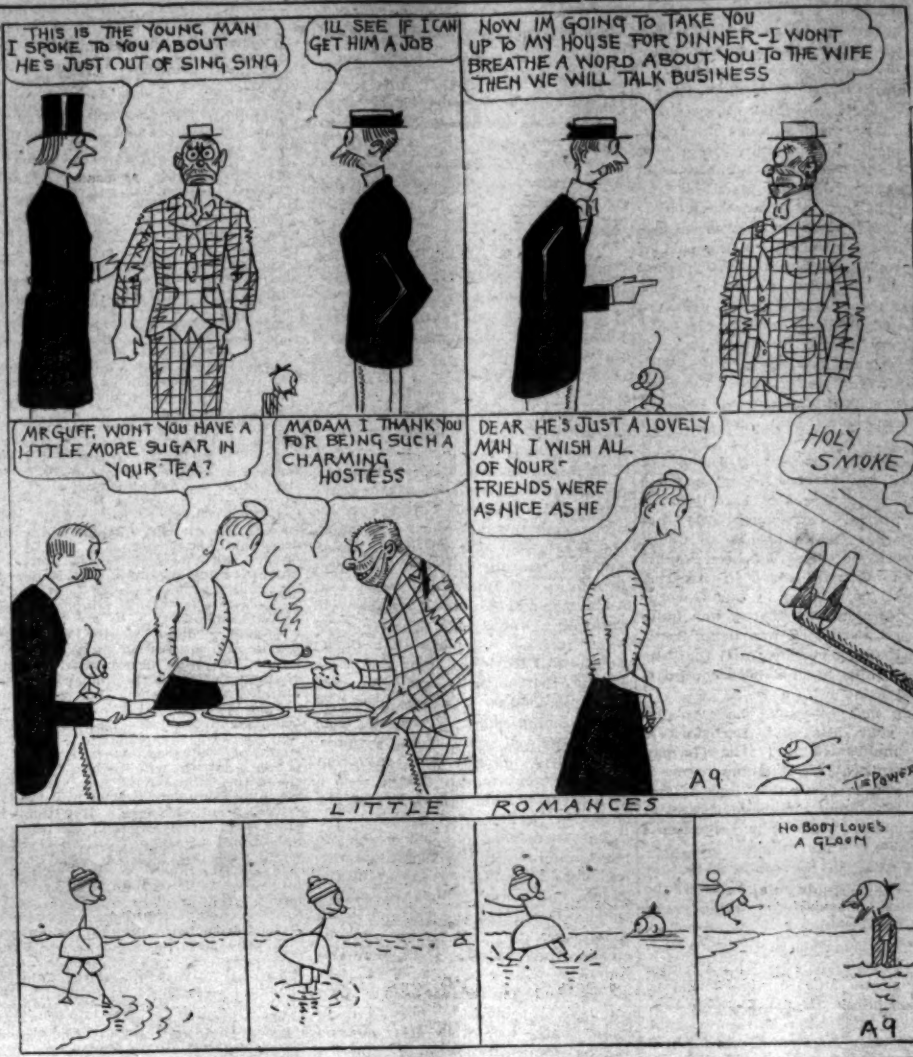
Again, A Stubborn Cook

One morning I happened to turn from bandaging a leg, to see who was on the other table. Stretched out there was a huge bulk in soldier's uniform, top boots still on. I remarked, in English, "Where on earth did that come from?"

The face turned to me, and I saw it was our cook. He had been scowling most ferociously. He had been "irking" his work, his excuse being that his eyes hurt. The doctor had sent for him, and now he was not quite sure what was going to happen to him, but feared the worst. The doctor put some drops in, and told him to bathe his eyes every day, or he would have to come to the surgery. Now he does what he would not do before, comes to work, and to bathe his eyes regularly.

He would do anything rather than face that surgery again. In his kitchen he is king, but in the surgery he is too much at our mercy.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



We forgive him his temper because he is clean, unlike another man that came that day.

At noon, after the rush was over, and all the sisters were busy in the wards except the instrument sister and myself, a man was helped in, and on to the table. There are always belated cases that wander in at the last minute. On one of his feet was a dirty bandage. Just as I had cut it off, the doctor walked over, looked at the foot, and turned to leave. As he reached the door, he finished his instructions with, "... and wash between the toes."

To Dirtiest Foot

That annoyed me. That foot was incredibly dirty. In fact it was the dirtiest foot I had ever seen. I knew that I should have to give it a thorough cleaning before I put on a bandage. It was rather mean of the doctor to rub it in. I used so many tampons of benzine that the instrument sister began to object. That foot was scrubbed and cleaned as it never had been before, to a running accompaniment of remarks. The only one that understood English is the chief, and he had left.

"This is without doubt the dirtiest

foot I have ever seen. I'll bet he hasn't had a bath in a dog's age. He'll know better after this. Orderly, hold that foot steady. I know it tickles, but I can't help it if you are ticklish, you shouldn't have been so dirty. I have to get on all the dirt off, some of it has been on—for weeks, more likely months. I wonder if he is black or white, impossible to tell from this foot, and I've no desire to look at the rest of him to find out. Probably it is as dirty as his foot, etc."

The orderlies were laughing, it always amuses them to hear me talk to myself, even if they cannot understand. At last the dirt was off, the wounds cleaned, and the foot bandaged. "There, that is a good job, even if I do say it myself." I looked up, utterly astonished. There was a grinning young face, with fine blue eyes, and a batch of curly brown hair. All that was visible of him was as dirty as his foot had been, but one could not help liking him, he was such a good-natured merry looking young devil. He was so different from the usual

stolid Russian type that we see by the hundred.

The Call of America

"Who are you?" "Austrian prisoner, sister." "You came in yesterday." "No, sister, I came in today." "The day before a large convoy of sick prisoners had arrived, but I had heard of none that day." "Where do you come from?" "I belong over there," waving his dirty hand, there are gangs of Austrian prisoners working in a village back a little, that is where he came from. "Then what are you doing here, why don't you go to the Siberian outfit?"

Near the village is a hospital run by a unit from Siberia.

"I wanted to come to the American doctor. I come from Meran, perhaps you know it."

Hospital Libraries.

Who doesn't know that beautiful

place? I won his heart, and made him forget his just criticism of his condition by talking of Meran, and the Tyrol for a few moments. Later on I went in to see him. He was reading from a little book, which he showed me. He had learned to write Russian, and had written down Russian words with their German equivalents.

"I do not speak Russian, and it is rather lonesome here."

That made me sympathetic, I do not speak Russian to any extent myself. We spoke in French, which he spoke fluently, as well as Italian. Four months in America had taught him a little English, even if it had not taught him the benefits to be derived from an occasional bath.

I looked over my stock of books, consisting of a Bible, a dictionary, a diary, and two magazines that a kind friend had lent me. I gave him one of the latter, that I had finished. He was very grateful. I left him smiling and happy, reading of all things, a copy of the Smart Set.

As I left I asked, "What was your work over there?" "Oh! I am the cook!"

BIG MILITIA FORCE TO GO TO FRANCE SOON

Washington, August 31.—A division of the national guard is being organized for service in France under General Mann. It includes troops from 26 states.

The Navy League which has been a severe and constant critic of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has made its peace with the head of the navy department and has accepted the official report on the Mars Island navy yard disaster as final.

AMERICAN OR TRAITOR?

Washington, September 3.—James W. Gerard, formerly American ambassador to Germany, in an address delivered here last night declared that everyone must now decide to be an American or a traitor. Those who oppose this war, he asserted, are guilty of the murder of their countrymen, by prolonging the war, for as soon as the Germans are satisfied that the Americans are in earnest, then the war will cease.

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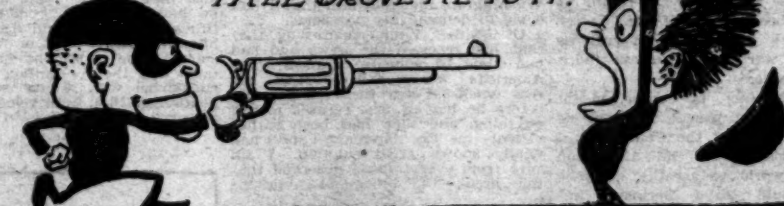
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Length Over All	89'2"	154'3"	125'0"	117'8"
Breadth Moulded	16'0"	22'6"	21'0"	20'0"
Draft	7'6"	10'5"	7'0"	7'5"
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AGENTS

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Shanghai



SECOND CHARITY BALL GAME THIS AFTERNOON

Shanghai Meets Gunboats At
3.30 In Next To Last Contest
Of Season

Today at 3.30 will be played the second game of the charity baseball series between Shanghai and the U. S. Gunboats team. Admission will be charged to the members' stands and the proceeds turned over to the fund of the American War Relief Association. It is hoped that the cause and the fact that these are the closing games of the season will combine to bring out a big attendance.

Good news for the fans comes from Manager Kallans of the gunboats nine in the shape of an announcement that the departure of the Palos will not do the anticipated damage to the sailors' team. Since the arrival of the Monocacy, Scott, Maloney, McGowan and several other plaiting experts scheduled to leave on the Palos have been transferred to other boats and will be able to appear in the remaining games.

American Co. Shoot

The annual rifle meeting of the American Company, S. V. C., the biggest event of the year for the unit, will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when practices 1 to 4 will be fired. The open event for the American Company Cup, tomorrow afternoon, has attracted a great deal of interest among the local shooting experts. Sixteen teams from different units have entered to compete for the trophy. They are:

The S. V. C. staff, S. M. Police, French Police, Engineers, S. V. C. Machine-Gun Company, S. V. C. "A" Company (British), "B" Company (British), Customs Company, American Company, Fortunes Company, Japanese Company, Chinese Company, Shanghai Scottish, First Reserves, S. R. A. and Italian Company.

Numbers were drawn yesterday at the Rifle Range to divide the sixteen teams entered into two squads. The first squad, which must appear punctually at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, consists of the French Police, Machine-Gun Company, "B" Company, American Company, Portuguese Company, Shanghai Scottish and the First Reserves. The remaining units form the second squad, which is also expected to be on hand at the same time. Drawing for targets for competition for the open event will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

An attractive menu has been arranged by the tiffin committee for Sunday noon. More than seventy members are expected to attend the gathering and several notables of the local Volunteer Corps have been invited as guests of honor.

Lawn Tennis

Tennis men of the Country Club and the Cercle Sportif Français will meet today and tomorrow. Today's play will be between mixed doubles, commencing at 3.30 p.m. and will be the best of three sets. Tomorrow the men's doubles will be played, best of five sets. The couples will participate in each contest. Members of the clubs are cordially invited to witness the games.

Lawn Bowls

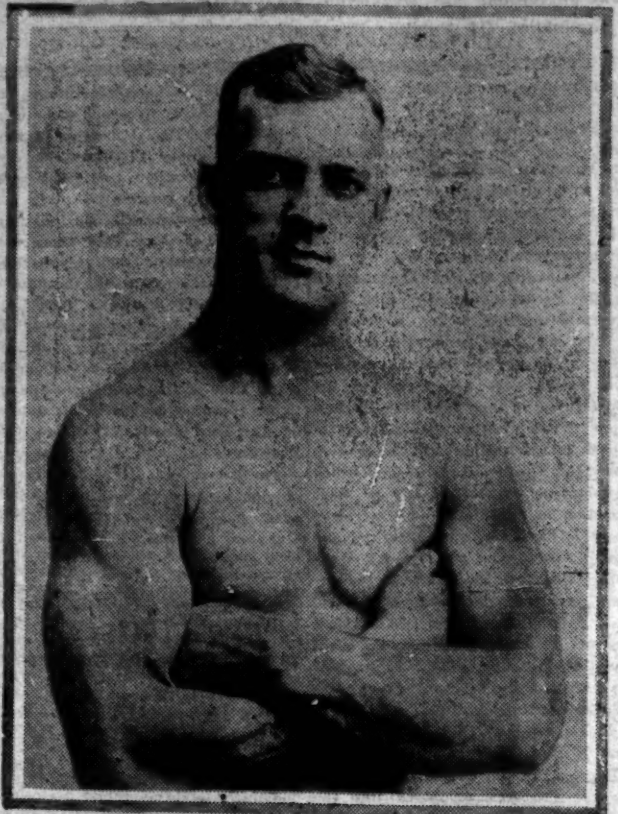
A special rink competition, under similar conditions to that held last week, will take place this afternoon, commencing sharp at 3.30. Prizes will be presented to the rink winning by the greatest margin of points. The entrance fee of \$1.00 is in aid of a War Fund and is to be collected by the skip of each rink. Any ties to be played off. The teams will be:

Rink No. 1.
J. T. Disselduff (skip)
J. C. Macdougall (skip)
W. J. Gande (skip)
J. J. Sheridan (skip)
G. Butland (skip)
A. G. Mossop (skip)
W. Dutton (skip)
Rink No. 2.
O. Crewe-Read (skip)
J. D. Gaines (skip)
D. MacDonald (skip)
H. H. Fowler (skip)
G. R. Wingrove (skip)
Dr. Patrick (skip)
J. Frost (skip)
G. Dunlop (skip)
Rink No. 3.
J. C. Thomson (skip)
R. J. Bowerman (skip)
J. Park (skip)
S. Hammond (skip)
D. MacGregor (skip)
W. A. Farley (skip)
W. Gater (skip)
Rink No. 4.
G. L. Campbell (skip)
A. D. Bell (skip)
O. Blackburn (skip)
J. Scotson (skip)
A. W. Dewhurst (skip)
J. B. Grant (skip)
F. L. Marshall (skip)
E. Payne (skip)
Rink No. 5.
C. M. Bain (skip)
L. Evans (skip)
A. W. McCallum (skip)
E. L. Hunter (skip)
T. E. Trueman (skip)
S. M. S. Gubbay (skip)
F. Large (skip)
A. Taylor (skip)

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB

Next Sunday's race will be the second for the Challenge Cup. Start, S. Y. C. line 2.10 a.m., first gun 2.25 a.m.; Course, down river via Ship Channel to Woosung Customs Hulk line; return, start 3 p.m. first gun 2.55. Finish at Shanghai line; distance 28 miles; aggregate times to count.

Army Rejects World's Champion Wrestler



EARL CADDOCK.

Earl Caddock, the world's champion wrestler, has been rejected for the army on physical grounds, according to report in New York sport-

ing circles. It is not stated in what respect the mighty Caddock failed to meet the standard of army physical requirements.

Sailors' War Orphans Fund

Shanghai, September 21, 1917.

DEAR THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—I send herewith copies of three letters dated 18th July from the Secretary of the Navy League, together with copy of a letter from Mrs. K. M. Wintour, Hon. Treasurer, 4th Destroyer Flotilla Memorial Fund, for publication.

I might point out that it is clearly understood by the Navy League that our Funds are for educational purposes of orphans of all ratings in the British Navy and the British Mercantile Marine who have lost their lives or have been deprived of the power of work in the war, and not, as erroneously stated in the letters, for the benefit of orphans of the lower deck and engine room ratings only. I am pointing this error out to the Secretary of the Navy League in my next letter.

Since remittance referred to in above letters I have sent further sums totalling £4,036.15.6, making in all a grand total of £14,544.17.8, including £500 from the Secretary of the Navy League, Shanghai.

With regard to the letter from Mrs. Wintour, the £1,000 referred to was an amount agreed upon by our Committee and set aside out of funds sent home for purposes of endowing a cot in the Naval Ward of Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital for the reception of Sailors' Orphans. This ward was endowed as a Memorial to Officers and men of the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla who lost their lives in the Jutland Battle.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
S. MASON.

The Navy League,
13 Victoria Street,
London, S. W. 1.
July 18, 1917.

DEAR Sir—I am directed by the Honorary Treasurer of the Sailors' Day Fund to acknowledge with warm thanks the receipt of your communication dated the 1st ultimo enclosing remittance amounting in the aggregate to £1,025.10 for the benefit of the orphans of engine-room and lower deck ratings in the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. Your remittances were duly received as described in your letter. Your further contribution in addition to amounts already received brings the total subscribed from your fund to the splendid amount of £10,318.2.2.

In accordance with your suggestion a cheque for £1,000 is being handed to Mrs. Wintour, Honorary Treasurer of the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital for the provision of a cot in memory of one of the units of the Destroyer Flotilla lost in the Jutland Battle. This amount with the sealed letter which you enclose for Mrs. Wintour is being forwarded to that lady today.

The Sailors' Day Committee appreciate very much your kind thought in devoting this sum of £1,000 to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital as the charity is a most worthy one and warmly deserving of public support.

I should like to express to you my gratitude for the splendid work you have done in the organisation of this Fund in China, and for all the courtesies

and kindness extended to this Office in your various communications.

I enclose formal letters of thanks relating to the Fund as a whole and to the particular grant to the Treloar Hospital, and I shall be glad if you will take an appropriate opportunity to make these public for the information of your subscribers.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) P. J. Hannon
General Secretary.

S. Mason, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer
Sailors' War Orphans Fund,
c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire,
Shanghai.

The Navy League,
13 Victoria Street,
London, S. W. 1.
July 18, 1917.

DEAR Sir—I am directed by the Lord Beresford, President of the Sailors' Day Committee, to convey to you an expression of the warm gratitude of the Officers and men in the Fleet and of the British public for the generous contribution of £10,318.2.2, which has been received from the Shanghai Sailors' War Orphans Fund. The amount has been carefully appropriated so as to be applied in the best possible way for the benefit of men of the lower deck and engine room ratings in the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, and your public spirited subscribers may be fully confident that the objects for which they gave their valuable help will be fully realised.

Lord Beresford and the Sailors' Day Committee would very much wish that their deep sense of obligation to the patriotic generosity of the people of your community should be made as widely public as possible.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) P. J. Hannon
General Secretary.

S. Mason, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer
Sailors' War Orphans Fund,
c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire,
Shanghai.

THE NAVY LEAGUE
13 Victoria Street,
London, S. W. 1.
18th July, 1917.

DEAR Sir—I am directed by Admiral the Lord Beresford and the Sailors' Day Committee to express to you and to the warm-hearted subscribers to the Shanghai War Orphans' Fund our most sincere thanks for the contribution of £1,000 for the benefit of the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital which you have forwarded as part of the aggregate sum subscribed by your people. This amount is being handed over to the Honorary Treasurer of the Hospital

for the foundation of a cot to the memory of one of the units of the Destroyer Flotilla lost in the Jutland Battle.

My Committee will be grateful if you will make as wide acknowledgment as possible of the deep appreciation of the British public of the splendid support for this worthy object which has been forthcoming from Shanghai.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) P. J. Hannon,
General Secretary.

S. Mason Esq.,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer
Sailors' War Orphans Fund,
c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire
Shanghai.

Pickering Cottage,
Loose,
Maldstone.
25th June, 1917.

DEAR Sir—Your letter of June 1 has been forwarded to me by Mr. Hannon together with the very generous cheque of £1,000 which the Committee of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund at Shanghai have so kindly sent to the Destroyer Flotilla Memorial Ward.

The Ward was opened on the Anniversary of the Battle of Jutland, May 31. We had then five cots occupied by orphans of sailors.

We greatly appreciate the gift from Shanghai which has enabled us to establish another cot, which was greatly needed.

Again thanking you for the response to the appeal.

Yours truly,
(Signed) K. M. Wintour
Hon. Treasurer
4th Destroyer Flotilla Memorial Fund.

Ta Tah Co. Employs Foreign Officers For Seized German Ships

The rumor that the twelve confiscated German and Austrian vessels were to be sublet by the Ta Tah Company to a Japanese shipping concern originated in the proposed employment of Japanese navigators for them, according to Mr. T. C. Li, the special deputy despatched by the Ministry of Communications to effect the transfer of title to the Ta Tah Company.

Mr. Li is of the opinion that although the Ta Tah people are able to finance the charter of the entire fleet, they will be compelled to man the ships with foreign officers, as China has not yet enough competent navigators to manage them, especially the three or four larger ones, which are to be used in carrying Chinese products to Europe and America. "The Ta Tah people want all the vessels themselves for the present," said Mr. Li. "But we must remember they are a business concern and as such they will sublet the ships if by doing so they can make more money. Indeed, it will be a wise thing for them to sublet some of the ships to Chinese merchants, because they are unable to manage such a big fleet. I am pretty certain that it will be a losing proposition to them if they attempt to operate all the ships."

Inventories are being taken by Mr. Li of the seven vessels in Shanghai. He has completed his examination of three Austrian and one German ship and has found them all in need of repairs.

Three British officers and several Danish and Swiss engineers have been employed by the Ta Tah Company to work some of the vessels, according to Mr. Li, and numerous foreigners have applied for posts to the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who is supervising the whole transaction.

Cricket

Police v. Recreation Club
The Police cricketers will meet the Shanghai Recreation Club team on Recreation Club ground at 1.45 p.m. today. The following team will represent the Police:

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Captain), K. E. Newman, T. W. Spottiswoode, W. E. Fairbairn, J. A. Quayle, G. Sale, J. Adams, J. Robertson, C. Doyle, A. Rock, T. S. Fry.

Reserves—J. Pellin, R. W. Yorke, J. Webb.

S.C.C. 2nd XI v. Public School O.B. The Shanghai Cricket Club 2nd eleven plays the Public School Old Boys' Club on the Parnes' Ground, Race Course, at 2.30 this afternoon. The teams will be:

S.C.C. 2nd XI—E. G. Barnes, C. Butland, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. Foster (Capt.), A. H. Leslie, H. Middleton, E. G. Norman, G. C. Ross, C. E. M. Thomson, H. S. Wavell and W. J. Monk.

O.B.C.—G. M. Billings, E. J. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, J. J. Ellis, F. Ollerden, J. Pearson, T. Pearson, G. Madar, C. Madar, J. Ellis and B. Shirazee.

Interpreter And Constable Accused

Lawyer's Assistant And Mixed
Court Policeman Charged With
Promoting Litigation

A lawyer's interpreter and a Chinese Police Constable attached to the Mixed Court were charged yesterday before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Waung with conspiracy to promote and maintain litigation in the Court.

Letters and documents in the possession of the interpreter, one King Yung-pain, formerly employed by Dr. Fischer, showed that he had written several foreign law firms asking employment and a commission of from 40 to 45 per cent on cases secured by him. He did work for some of these firms.

The conspiracy affair was brought to light by accident, in connection with another case in which an interpreter was charged with obtaining money by false representations to clients. This man, Tsui Yang-sung, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to four years imprisonment and expulsion. When this case came up last week an investigation was ordered regarding the Chinese lawyer, Zee Wai-ling, from whom the accused declared he received 40 per cent commission for bringing in cases.

Sergt. Webb was sent to the address given, 183 North Chekiang Road, Mr. K. E. Newman told the court. There he saw signboards bearing the names King Kee, Reyes, Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, and Zee Wai-ling. Going inside the Sergeant found the Mixed Court Police Constable, Wong Yung-sung, drinking beer with a man who that afternoon had been plaintiff in a civil action. The Sergeant returned to the Court and a search warrant was issued and the premises searched. Mr. Newman read to the Court a number of the documents found.

Included was a circular letter, sent to most of the Chinese law firms in which the accused offered to join these firms as an interpreter on a 40 per cent commission basis. A letter to Jernigan and Fessenden requested that the writer be appointed interpreter and given 45 per cent commission on any cases introduced by him, and that he be allowed to exhibit one of the firm's signboards at a shop near the Mixed Court. Following an interview Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden replied that they were prepared to take the man on the staff on the conditions mentioned in the letter except in the matter of the signboard. The arrangement was to be only temporary, however, pending Mr. Rose's return from Japan.

The documents also included circular letters to Mr. Allen and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hadley. Replies from the two former indicated interviews and Mr. Hadley asked that he make a personal application. A letter to Mr. Rodgers was also read, in which King stated that he had been engaged by Jernigan and Fessenden, but when chance offered he hoped to give Mr. Rodgers business. Messrs. Rodgers and Reyes were mentioned in other documents. An agreement with Mr. Reyes stated that the accused was to take all responsibility and pay all expenses of the office and that Mr. Reyes was to receive 30 per cent of all business done.

A number of blank and filled in forms were produced wherein it was stated that King was to pay certain brokers 35 per cent for all business brought in.

The case was adjourned and the constable put under \$4,000 security.

142 SOLDIERS ARE HELD ON RACE RIOT CHARGE

El Paso, August 30.—One hundred and forty-two members of the 24th Regiment have been interned pending their trial by court-martial for participation in the race riots at Houston.

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The China Press

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Autumnal monsoon fresh to moderate in the South. Variable breezes in the North.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

Peace In The Dark

(New York Times)

"It is considered in Russia," says Ambassador Bakhmeteff, "that the very bases of the Russian proposals are inconsistent with the democratic aims of the Russian people in this war, and are not acceptable from that point of view."

The democratic aims of the Russian people do not admit the possibility of a state of things in which a militaristic, imperialistic autocracy with predatory appetite shall be able again to threaten the peace of the world as soon as it recovers its breath. Germany and Austria will not interpret the Russian proposals as meaning that that autocracy shall be hampered in the future indulgence of those appetites, or in its power to make and execute that threat. The Pope proposes that it be so hampered by universal disarmament and arbitration, but Germany will interpret that proposal as it chooses, and the world will not accept the Kaiser's promises on that subject.

But there is another and not less important reason why the democratic aims of the Russian people do not find themselves reflected in the Russian proposals. It is that all the real issues of the war, all the means by which the power of German autocracy to threaten the world could really and surely be clipped, are left to a peace conference. The world is through with peace conferences of the old-fashioned kind. In those conferences it was the craftiest diplomat at the table who emerged with the spoils of victory, not the most successful army in the field. When that diplomat could not win his game at the peace table he won it by cunning maneuvers in secret conferences, unknown to most of his colleagues. Democracy wants no more of such councils as ended the Crimean war, the Russo-Turkish war, and the Sino-Japanese war. Democracy wants peace made in the open, with all the cards on the table, so that all the world may see; it will not have this war won by a Talleyrand. It will not have its armies cheated of their labors because some German diplomat is a cleverer trickster than some French, British, or American diplomat seated unsuspectingly with him at a diplomatic roulette board called a peace conference.

Both America and Russia would enter such a conference at a hopeless disadvantage. Neither America nor Russia aims at selfish aggrandizement. The aim of both is to free democracy from the peril which German autocracy constantly holds over it. The means which both would employ would be fair dealing. The world has seen enough of the results which attend dealing on even terms with German autocracy, on the assumption that it is honest too. It has seen enough of tricks and reservations and scraps of paper and artful playing off of one country against another.

If the allied Governments would agree to such a thing, the allied peoples would not. This is a people's war. The people want no more of secret diplomacy. One place where they surely will not permit it is at the council table of peace. They have not entered the war for "territorial adjustments"; they have entered the war to break the hands of that autocracy which makes it impossible for them to live and labor in peace. They will not have that hope and aim placed at the disposal of the shuffling of the cards. The vital issues of the war must not be placed at the hazard of a new Congress of Vienna or Congress of Berlin. The work of those conferences produced only new wars. This war must end the wars of autocracy, not make new ones, and to accomplish this it must be ended in the open, not in the dark.

Keeping The German Immigrant An Alien

Influences Which Make Him More Fond Of An Idealised Germany And Discontented With A Misrepresented America

By A German Lutheran Pastor

Among the many letters which my article, "Why the Immigrant Remains an Alien," has brought me from various parts of the United States one written in the South seems worthy of reproduction. In response to my request for permission to publish it the writer, a Lutheran pastor, in granting that permission says: "If the use of my name will not do any good, I believe it would be foolish to mention it. I have been obliged to resign from one congregation owing to American sympathies, and the very small congregation that I have left is composed entirely of strong pro-German people, as is also the entire conference in [my State] so that you will understand that my position is rather difficult."

The Rev. — advocates the suppression of the German language press. Surely he is in a position to gauge its pernicious influence.

C. F. GOODRICH.

Oxbow, Me., August 10, 1917.

[The Letter]

Dear Sir: I had the pleasure to read your article . . . "Why the Stranger in Our Gates Remains an Alien." As I am and always was deeply interested in this question, I am very glad to see that you have seen the importance of this problem and devoted some serious thought to it. I sincerely hope that you will continue the good work to bring Americans to a better understanding of the status of the foreigner among us. But if you will kindly permit me, I would like to make a few suggestions, not, indeed, in a spirit of carping criticism, but rather in a friendly spirit of co-operation. You see, my dear Admiral, I have always had exceptional opportunity to study this matter. In the first place, I myself am of pure German descent and know German better than English. I have never attended public school, but have received my entire education at German institutions (in the United States). In the second place, I have come in close social contact with those people of whom you speak, being well acquainted with thousands of Germans, as I was traveling, missionary, and explorer for the German Lutheran Church for a number of strenuous years. In fact, all my friends and nearly all my acquaintances are pro-German. At present I am pastor of a Lutheran church.

Answering the question: Why does the German remain a German in our midst? I would begin to point out that the attitude of the American public toward the foreigner is not correct in several respects. In the first place, not enough attention is paid to him by real, honest, and patriotic Americans, and too much attention is paid him by Germans. It may be that his first experience with "Americans" is with land agents or other rather unscrupulous business people. It is very often that the first impression he receives of America is very bad. Furthermore, all naturalized citizens need to be educated in regard to the real American spirit, &c. Very many never receive such education, no matter how long they live here. An immigrant from Germany will call himself a "German" even if he has become a full citizen of the United States. This is wrong. He is no German any more. If he is, who then is an American? Most people of German birth or descent in the United States will call themselves Germans in distinction from Americans. It is their usual way of speaking. But instead of telling them their error, most of their English-speaking neighbors adopt the same manner of speech. In the past it was also expected of every one who had the slightest trace of German blood in his veins to sympathize deeply with Germany and to defend all acts of the Kaiser.

I have been against Germany from the very beginning of the war because my conscience compelled me to do so. For this reason I have been despised both English and by German acquaintances. Even a man like Bryan stated publicly that all those of German extraction would disgrace themselves if they stood against Germany. This idea has been expressed not only by some very prominent men, but also by many widely read newspapers. It shows plainly how little thought is given to the foreigner among us. He should be taught to feel himself one of us and not to be strengthened and confirmed in his racial preference. Besides, it is an unwarranted assumption that every person whose name has the slightest trace of foreignness or who himself did not consider Germany a fit place to live in should to the end of his days in force every wickedness that the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Governments may perpetrate. If George Washington thought that "blood is thicker than water," this did not keep him from putting justice and liberty above any real or imagined consanguinity. He is not condemned for doing this, but the few Americans of German descent who have dared to stand up for the same thing for which we as a nation are now fighting have been reproached and looked upon as traitors to their race, not only by pro-Germans but also by very many who agreed with them. Such narrow-

minded men have done Germany a great favor.

You put considerable emphasis on the importance of the English language as an agent to make Americans out of foreigners. I admit that it is of importance, but how many Americans of German descent cannot read and speak English? You will find very few indeed. Most immigrants learn English very quickly. It is not the German language, but rather the German spirit, which keeps many from ever becoming Americanized. I could prove this by many striking instances. I have found many, fanatic pro-Germans who could not read German at all and who spoke it so faultily that they were ashamed to speak German in my presence at all.

What has caused most Germans to leave Germany who are now American citizens? I do not believe that there is one among a thousand that has emigrated on account of dissatisfaction with the German Government during the last forty years. Before that time it was different. Now and then you may meet an aged German who really came to America in quest of freedom, but it is extremely seldom that you will hear the slightest criticism from any former German subject of German political or economic conditions. Even those who may have been dissatisfied with Germany at one time will gradually become reconciled after they have lived among us for some time. They forget the bad side of Germany and remember only the good. This is largely due to the influence of the German propaganda in this country. The very great majority, however, has not left Germany at all owing to serious dissatisfaction. Most immigrants are young people. They did not consider carefully the seriousness of the step they were taking. It does not enter their minds at all that they must cease to be Germans in order to become Americans.

The whole thing is little else than a mere business proposition or a kind of adventure. Most of them have curious wrong notions of America. The general belief seems to be that a person can quickly get rich here. A great many of these people are of the poorest and lowest class. They never took much interest in politics in Germany, and you will even find many who never read a newspaper regularly in Germany. Therefore you will find a remarkable lack of knowledge among the Germans in America in regard to German conditions. They generally come to America with rosy, extravagant hopes. It is natural that most of them are therefore seriously disappointed. Nearly all of them begin to read a German paper regularly and are soon astounded at the wickedness of America. Such things, they will tell you, never happened in Germany. They read of political scandals, attacks on the President and other prominent men, and quickly come to the conclusion that everything is humbug in this country; that there is no honesty among our officials, &c. It is a very difficult process for a real German to become an American. The difference is too great, too fundamental. He is used to see all officials treated with great respect. He despises our officials because they are not treated with the respect which would be their due in Germany. He is accustomed to pomp and ceremony, to rigid enforcement of every law, &c. He does not understand and appreciate our liberty, but considers it as a kind of weakness of the Government and a lack of order. He will also find very little to admire from his point of view in the manner of living, the family life, the customs, &c. of his American neighbors. He continually draws comparisons between German and American conditions, and all these strengthen him in his belief of the superiority of Germany, even though very many of these comparisons are outrageously unjust. He is home sick for Germany, where he spent the best part of his life, his early youth. Many never lose this homesickness, no matter how long they have lived here. All this results in making even a better German out of the immigrant than he was when he landed on our shores, at least this is the result in many instances.

A most powerful agent to achieve this end is the German press in America. I consider it the greatest single menace to true Americanism existing. The German papers are not printed for the benefit of America, but rather for the benefit of Germany. The German press may be considered as the high priestess of the most rabid German "Kultur." The glorification of Germany seems to be the only excuse for the publication of these sheets. They have championed Germany's cause with the greatest fanaticism. Even now they show an undiminished deep sympathy for Germany and an implacable hatred against some of our allies. The men connected with these papers are sometimes un-naturalized German subjects or at least men who are not even touched with the true American spirit. Do you think that our Government ought to allow open enemies of America to publish their seditious ideas openly in their newspapers? There were things expressed in these

War Savings Plan Curbs British Extravagance

From Small Beginnings, The Movement Has Developed Many Associations With A National Realisation Of Wartime Economics

By Barrett Blackett

(Member of Commission Which Negotiated the British Loan in America in 1915.)

The first report of the National War Savings Committee is the record of one of England's most remarkable war achievements, and as such, as well as for the applicability of some of its lessons to kindred conditions in an allied country, it should be of interest to Americans.

In 1914 thrift was in England scarcely distinguished from meanness and counted as a vice. "Business as usual" proved the most popular, as it was the first, catch phrase of the war. No belief was more widely held and acted upon than that "spending is good for trade." Bitter outcry assailed the Treasury when, in January, 1915, in order to conserve capital and labor for war needs, it assumed control of new capital issues and began to refuse permission for schemes not connected with the business of winning the war. "How can we capture German trade," it was asked, "if the Treasury hampers us like this?" Strong pressure was needed to persuade local authorities of the need to postpone municipal capital expenditure, until the 4½ per cent war loan issue of June, 1915, suddenly brought home to them and others the fact that the war had seriously enhanced the cost of borrowing.

In July, 1915, the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee became the Parliamentary War Savings Committee. Enthusiastic meetings were held, and War Economy Committees were set up all over the country, to teach people to save and invest in war loans. But the committee had an insufficient grasp of its subject. The real objections to luxury spending were ignored, and ingenuity was wasted in arguing the respective merits of spending money on home-produced and imported goods.

Meanwhile, abundant employment and high wages were transferring the spending power of the nation to the mass of wage earners. Prices were rising in consequence, but the rise in real wages was for the time being well ahead of the rise in prices. Moreover, the income of the average family, taken as a unit, was largely in excess of the pre-war standard, because most of its members were earning wages. Unfortunately, these "excess profits" were not always wisely spent. The Birmingham trade in cheap jewelry never had such a boom. The consumption of alcoholic liquor increased

papers which would not be tolerated if any man dared to utter them on the street. The unanimity of these papers is another remarkable thing. In Germany not all papers are agreed with everything the Government may do, but these German papers in America are always in full and hearty accord with the Kaiser and his minions. Thus the German-American press is really more German than many papers in Germany. Some of the German editors in Germany who dared to give America some little credit and justice have been savagely attacked by the German press of America. The German-American press seems to be representative of the Junkers. Perhaps it receives a subsidy directly from Berlin. I believe these papers ought to be suppressed during our war with Germany. No other nation would tolerate them. They are a danger and continual insult to us. It is not enough to censure them. They would laugh at a censorship. You cannot censor the right spirit into a publication. It would also be difficult to find censors who are willing and able to do this work conscientiously. A casual reader of the German papers may find little to object to, while a person who can read between the lines will be prompted to tear the miserable sheet into pieces. I ask you, my dear Sir, to use your influence to the suppression of this powerful weapon of Germany among us.

Why does the alien in our gates remain a stranger? Is it remarkable if he does when he finds a little Germany prepared for him here in America? He probably meets his German friends or the representatives of German organizations on the dock where he lands. He is led to a German hotel, settles in a German community, reads a German paper, joins German societies and churches, his children go to German schools, all the friends are Germans, they sing their German patriotic hymns with great enthusiasm, have their German festivals and associate as little with "Americans" as possible.

The most important thing which ought to be suppressed is the German press. It is the link between Germany and German-America. It educates the readers never to forget their German fatherland, but to love and adore it more and more and incidentally to think little of America. Very respectfully,

rapidly, in spite of higher taxation and new restrictions.

Certainly there was another side to the picture. No one walking through the streets of an industrial town could fail to be struck by the improvement in the clothes and general appearance of the children, and this investment in better conditions of life for the workers cannot fail to be of value both in the period of stress which may overtake the country before victory is gained and in the future after the war. But it was obvious that the mass of the people were not rising to the opportunity of their life. For the first time it was open to vast numbers of them, by postponing self-gratification now, to set aside a reserve fund which would enormously strengthen their position in the State and their prospects of happiness, and unless they did so they threatened the stability of the State itself, which could not at one and the same moment find the capital and labor, the goods and services needed for the war, and also the extra comforts and luxuries which the people were demanding by the use they were making of their surplus.

In November, 1915, a committee under the Chairmanship of Edwin Montagu, M. P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, examined into the problem of securing the contributions of the "small investor" (who was and still is an undefined entity) to war loans. In their report, issued in January, 1916, the committee pointed out that the objects to be attained were, first and foremost, the reduction of general consumption and, secondly, the raising of a certain amount of money for the war. They recommended the issue of "baby bonds"—that is, Exchequer bonds in denominations of £5, in place of the previous minimum of £100—the issue of a special security which has come to be known as the war savings certificate, and the undertaking of a campaign of propaganda and organization to encourage co-operative savings and investment with the State.

The National War Savings Committee for England and Wales, set up in February, 1916, and its counterpart, the Scottish War Savings Committee, set up a few months later, were the outcome of this report. Ireland's unfortunate condition made active steps to extend the war savings campaign to that country impracticable, much to her loss, for in Ireland, too, the war has meant exceptional prosperity for the people.

The members of the National War Savings Committee were enthusiasts. The campaign was opened with a big meeting at the Guildhall, London, on March 1, 1916. It was addressed by the late Lord Kitchener, by A. J. Balfour, and by Reginald McKenna, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a scheme of countrywide organization was outlined. But progress was painfully slow and the atmosphere most unfriendly to war savings. There was a tendency to regard the appeal for economy as directed against "the poor," whereas the committee clearly stated its view that its appeal was to the whole nation without distinction of class. The committee boldly challenged this hostility and placarded London with posters denouncing extravagance as unpatriotic and attacking particular forms of it, such as "joy-riding" in motor cars and expenditure on dress.

The central feature of the war savings movement has been its doctrine of "Goods and Services," a phrase which has now become almost hackneyed, but was unknown in March, 1916. The gospel of "Goods and Services" was the weapon used to attack the superficial but firmly held doctrine that "spending is good for trade." The fallacies of thinking in terms of money were exposed. "When it is said that the Government is spending £5,000,000 a day on the war, what is meant is that the Government must have, for purposes of war, goods and services to that amount. These goods and services have to be provided now. Those provided years ago and those going to be provided some day are of no use in the firing line. And if the Government is to have the goods and services now, civilians must go without many of the goods and services they used to enjoy in times of peace. There is not enough available energy and labor in the country to produce both. The needs of the nation cannot be met unless we save by going without the things that are not essential to health and efficiency."

The scheme of organization adopted aimed at the establishment throughout the country of autonomous war savings associations, collecting small subscriptions from their members and using the proceeds to buy war savings certificates for eventual transfer to their members, in accordance with a model scheme framed by the National Committee. These associations were to be linked up to local War Savings Committees in each area, and, through

them, to the National Committee. The local committees were not to be mere debating societies, but were to have definite functions of supervision over existing associations and propaganda for organizing new ones.

The work of organization took time. At the end of June, 1916, there were still fewer than 1,000 associations. But, after a year's work, the number of committees exceeded 1,200, and there were nearly 30,000 associations. The number of associations at the end of May, 1917, was about 35,000, one for every 1,000 of the population, and the figure continues to grow. The number of members is certainly more than 3,000,000.

The secret of success lies, in the opinion of the National Committee, first and foremost in the devoted voluntary personal service elicited, the local committees serving everywhere to get together a nucleus of capable and enthusiastic workers. Next in order comes the attractiveness of the war savings certificate itself. "This security might be called the 'small investor's Treasury bill.' By diverting attention from the earning of interest to the accumulation of capital or the buying of future money it offers to the small investor exactly those attractions which he most desires—complete security for the principal invested whenever it is wanted, simplicity of machinery, and the certain prospect of receiving a substantial addition to his principal when each 15s. 6d. saved has grown to £1." The facilities given by War Savings Associations for co-operative investment of small sums from 1d. upward have increased the attractions.

The next reason for success given is that "simple explanations have been given of the fundamental economic reasons which call for abstention from unnecessary expenditure by all during the war"—that is the gospel of goods and services. "It is to this appeal to intelligence rather than to sentiment alone that we attribute the widespread support which the war savings movement has received."

The statistics show that during the war the small investor has lent to the State, up to the 31st of December, 1916, no less than £132,458,000, of which nearly £38,000,000 was raised in the twelve months of 1916 and less than £35,000,000 in the previous sixteen months. In the first four months of 1917 a further amount of nearly £60,000,000 has come in from the same source.

The size of the last figure is due to the issue of the 5 per cent war loan in

January and February, 1917. This proved the great opportunity of the movement. On January 12, 1917, some 1,400 war savings workers from all over the country came together in London to hear an appeal for their help in the war loan campaign from Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to discuss procedure. At this meeting the movement "found itself." The psychological effect of bringing so many individual workers in one cause into one room was enormous and electrified all who took part. The £1,000,000,000 war loan, which confounded all the prophets, was the result.

In one moment the war savings movement became famous. Before the war loan campaign, in spite of its 2,000,000 members of associations, London politicians hardly knew that there was a National War Savings Committee, and certainly knew nothing about war savings associations.

Since the war loan campaign, the war savings organization has tackled the kindred subject of food saving, and there is every reason to hope that it will succeed in saving us from compulsory rationing by making us ration ourselves.

What of the future of the savings movement? The gospel of right spending, the lesson that our money is not our own to do what we like with, that something more than self-gratification must be considered in our expenditure, is being widely learned. There is still much woeful extravagance, but the immense opportunity of the war has not been wholly lost. It is inconceivable that people in England can go back to the aimless miseries of extravagance for its own sake or for the sake of killing time. The basis of the economic gospel of the war savings movement is as old as Christianity—happiness is reached through forgetfulness of self.

The movement has, of course, affected very many people who prefer to save for themselves and not through an association. More than 100,000,000 war savings certificates have been sold in little more than a year, and only 1,000,000 of these have been cashed. Ten million people or more in the country for the first time in their lives have money saved.

When changes do these facts imply? For the State, as a whole, it is of first rate significance that, at the very least, one-quarter of the whole of the citizens of the United Kingdom, and probably one-third of the citizens of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, are direct holders of Government securities.

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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Mentally Grasping One Billion Dollars

Congress has spent a billion dollars, complained an irate taxpayer to that astute and sharp-witted statesman, Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker of that particular offending session of the National Assembly.

"The United States has become a billion-dollar country!" retorted Mr. Reed, with his peculiar drawl.

This for two years of Congress. Now we think nothing of a billion a year. In fact, we talk glibly and idly of billions where our forbears spoke

awesomely and slowly of a million. This war has made everybody talk in terms of billions. Luckily for us we cling to the American billion. An English billion is a thousand times larger—a million millions. Our billion is only a thousand millions.

Now what is a billion?

Not in men, or miles, or bullets, or years—all of which also exist in our earthly relations—but in dollars, which is a pretty plain language.

Everybody knows the silver dollar.

It weighs about an ounce and it is an inch and half in diameter. If a billion of these nice new dollars were laid out in a long line, each touching the other, they would stretch just 23,674 miles, which is almost around the earth. A crisp dollar bill is about 7 1/2 inches long. If a billion bills were laid end to end they would make a line five times as long, or 113,370 miles, which is just half the distance from the earth to the moon.

Unfortunately we would have some difficulty in making either experiment. There are not a billion silver dollars in existence. To be exact, just \$568,270,319. In fact, all the silver money in the world is but \$2,441,000,000. Nor are there a billion greenbacks, either.

twelve months. To mine a billion would take about eleven years. If we mined our billion in silver, at the ordinary rate of \$35,000,000 a year, it would require almost twenty-nine years, practically a generation.

If Adam, the first man, had started earning and saving \$5 a day from the beginning of recorded time, he wouldn't be as rich today as any of a hundred of our every day millionaires. He would be a billionaire in A. D. 664,567! They say Mr. Rockefeller, however, is already a billionaire. So it can be assumed that he saves more than \$5 a day.

There are 11,000,000 depositors in all the saving banks in the United States. If they each saved \$100 a year they could save a billion in about eleven months. As a matter of fact, these 11,000,000 have saved \$4,997,706,013.

A billion dollars divided among all the people of the United States would give each person about \$10. If one person attempted to pay it out he could never catch up through all eternity, for the interest would accumulate faster than his hands could move in parcelling out the money.

President Wilson's salary is \$75,000 a year. The people would have to keep on electing him for 3,333 terms, or 13,333 years, for him to earn a billion dollars.

The war would have to last 125,330 years for Gen. Pershing to earn a billion dollars at the rate of \$8,000 a year, Major-General's pay.

A billion seconds is 31 years, 259 days, 1 hour and 46 seconds. A billion miles is more than ten times the distance from the earth to the sun. A soldier's allowance of ammunition for a day's battle is 210 rounds. It would take an army of 4,761,905 men to shoot off a billion bullets in a day.

And a billion years is almost twenty times as long as the earth's age, which is fixed at only about 55,000,000 years. A billion years is probably even longer than the sun's age. In fact, about the only thing older than a billion years is eternity itself!

Very Rare

"Do you see that young fellow working hard over there?" said the manager of a factory. "He's made up his mind that one day he is going to get my job away from me."

"Is that so?" said the visitor. "I shouldn't think you'd keep him around here, then."

"Great Scott, man! I'd be very lucky if every fellow in this factory had the same idea!"

The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"I seen some dandy moving pictures last night," said the Manicure Lady. "There was one about a beautiful girl that loved a gent and got turned down by him on account of him meeting her chum and liking the chum better. Gee, George, you should have saw her sad face when she seen the truth!"

"I don't care for any moving pictures except the comical ones and the pictures that show troops landing or marching off somewhere," said the Head Barber. "Life is sad enough without that kind of pictures, the ones you seen. They oughta censure them, or whatever they call it. That's what they oughta."

"I think that kind of pictures is showed to make folks think," said the Manicure Lady. "Maybe when a gent that is inclined to flit sees a picture like that he will go home and resolve not to trifle no more with no young girl's affection. Anyhow, I hope it will have that effect though goodness knows I never seen the gent yet that could trifle with my heart. Plenty of them tried it but all they ever got was the laugh."

"I used to tell them that I felt sorry for them, but lately I don't even let them down that easy. Male flirts is one of the worst menaces to the bullwarks of our civilisation, as one of them lady writers said recently. Male flirts is worse than female flirts, because most everyone figures out that gents is sincere when they fall in love."

"If I was single there wouldn't be no more falling in love for me," said the Head Barber, gloomily. "I got bawled out good and proper before I left home this morning because I stayed out playing billiards half an hour longer than I said I would last night. I couldn't make the Missus believe I was in no billiard hall."

"Maybe you wasn't," said the unfeeling Manicure Lady. "I read somewhere once that married men always said they was playing billiards when they stayed downtown late at night, and that statistics showed one married man out of fifty knew how to play billiards well enough to like the game."

"That ain't so," said the Head Barber. "Almost any man can play billiards well enough to like the game. It ain't much of a trick to learn. You wouldn't think it was hard if you see the shape of some of the heads in a billiard parlor. And nearly every gent likes the game, and besides, every married man likes to get out with the boys once in a while. It ain't right to be cooped up in a flat all the time and if married folks sees each other too much they are apt to get tired of each other's society."

"Goodness knows that could never happen up to our house," said the Manicure Lady. "I guess outside of paydays my father don't show up at home to spend the evenings more

than once in a blue moon. He is quite a club man, and belongs to so many lodges that when he does we'll be awful rich, if the lodges don't welch. There ain't anything father ain't joined except lady lodges. Mother ain't tired of seeing the old gent hanging around the house, and she ain't liable ever to get tired, either."

"Well, I guess that's a good way to live this life," mused the Head Barber. "Couples should stay at home a lot the first few years of married life, and the last few years, but in between there has got to be a certain amount of going out by way of variety."

"Well, father does plenty of it," said the Manicure Lady, "whether it's by way of variety or burlesque."

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Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 330
North China	Tls. 100 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 700
Yangtze	\$150 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	102s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$111 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 73
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72 S.
Welshai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ordy)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 162 1/2
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 80
International (pref.)	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sutler Tls.	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkai	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$35
Lane Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawab	Tls. 30 S.
Batu Alam 1913	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 1/2 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 21
Dominion	Tls. 8 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 17
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 11 1/2 x d.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7
Kroswok Java	Tls. 16 1/2
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permat	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaya	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seke	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Sonawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 90 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Selipang	Tls. 2
Sunah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Suohong	Tls. 15 1/2 x d.
Sulohri	Tls. 3 1/2
Siangbe	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	Tls. 65
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 24
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
service under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 40 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 21, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 117 = Tls. 85

@ 72.5 = Mex. \$1.17

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.225

Bar Silver

Copper Cash 1770

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/10 1/2 = Tls. 4.10

exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$5.05

Peking Bar

Native Interest .11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 54d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.63

Consols .1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/10 1/2

London Demand 4/10 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 343

Paris (nominal) T.T. 672

Paris Demand 673

New York T.T. 116

New York Demand 116 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 66 1/2

Japan T.T. 44

Batavia T.T. 275 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 5/1

London 4 m-s. Dcoy. 5/1

London 6 m-s. Cds. 5/4

London 6 m-s. Dcoy. 5/4

Paris 4 m-s. 694

New York 4 m-s. 120 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

September

HK. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6 1/2

1 @ 62 1/2 = France 6.31

1 No quotation Marks 76.69

0.83 @ 108 1/2 Gold 1

1 @ 47 1/2 Yen 2.36

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.81

1 @ 600 Roubles 6.68

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 21, 1917.

Official

Shai Land 6% debs 1911

@ Tls. 75.00

Shai Land debs 6% 1913

@ Tls. 75.00

North China Ins. Tls. 105.00

Trams "B" Tls. 59.50

Unofficial

Trams "B" Tls. 60.00

Anglo Javans Tls. 8.50

S.M.C. 7% debs 1917 Tls. 97.50

S.M.C. 6% debs 1910 Tls. 83.50

S.M.C. 6% debs 1903 Tls. 87.00

S.M.C. 6% debs 1902 Tls. 87.00

S.M.C. 6% debs 1901 Tls. 87.00

S.M.C. 6% debs 1900 Tls. 87.00

S.M.C. 6% debs 1900 Tls. 87.00

S.M.C. 6% debs 1900 Tls. 87.00

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S.M.C. 6% debs 1900 Tls. 87.00

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, September 21 and 22.

Following were the prices realised

at the rubber auction this week:

Singapore

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed @ 123/119

Smoked Good Ribbed 119/110

Smoked Fine Plain 119/110

Smoked Good Plain 110/108

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed 105/101

Unsmoked Good Ribbed 114/104

Unsmoked Fine Plain 100/98

Unsmoked Good Plain 92/78

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin 124/120

Good Pale Thin 109/110

Good Pale Blanket 110

Good Brown Blanket 108/96

Fine Brown 112/100

Good Brown 102/90

Good Dark 92/78

Barky 80/55

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed 92/50

Loose 82/50

Sheet:

Cupwashing 104/80

Catalogued for sale Pels. 20,292

(about 1,208 tons).

Sold Pels. 12,167 (about 724 tons).

The former tendency of the London

market show its influence at this

week's auction on Prime Grades only,

whereas medium and lower grades

were slightly lower than last week.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold at

prices ranging from \$119 to \$122, the

average being about \$121. In the

afternoon \$123 was paid for one lot of

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, which

marks an advance of \$2 on the week.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet were not

in demand, and many lots were bought

in. The competition for Fine Pale

Crepe was very keen at times, and

some very fine lots fetched the price

of \$124, but the average price for this

grade was \$123. There was a fair

demand for Good Pale and Paleish

Crepe. Only few parcels of Unsmoked

Sheet of both description were on offer,

and prices show a slight advance.

Medium and lower Crepes were on an

average \$2 lower than last week,

except for a few parcels of Fine Brown

Crepe, which obtained comparatively

high prices. There was a good demand

for Scrap.

At the continuation of the sale this

morning, Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet

and Fine Pale Crepe did not exceed

\$122 and \$124 respectively. The ten-

dency of the market is steady.

News & Events

Tonight is the occasion of the big

gala at the Cricket Club on behalf

of the funds of the Royal Flying

Corps Hospital. In keeping with the

novelty of most of the turns which

will be staged, Mr. J. R. Chanton

has designed a striking and hand-

some cover for the souvenir pro-

gram depicting a battle-plane in

action over the western front.

There is a long program of music,

singing, dancing, movie films, out-

display by sailors from the Kinsha

and jostling of all sorts, to wind up

with a supper and general dancing.

The entertainment opens at 9.15.

Dr. Men-lin Chiang, general secre-

tary of the Vocational Education

Association for China, will give an

address on "Vocational Education

for China," on Saturday evening, at

8 o'clock, at the World's Chinese

Students' Federation. The meeting

is open to the public.

Mr. E. Widler of Chungking and

Chengtu arrived here on Thursday,

September 20, per C. N. S. Luanyi

from Hankow.

The entire staff of the office of the

Superintendent of Customs have

handed in their resignations, upon

the assumption of duties by the new

Superintendent, Feng Kuo-hsun. The

body includes S. K. Chen, chief in-

terpreter, who is also secretary to

the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs,

Yin Tse-shu, corresponding secre-

tary, Chen Chung-chow, treasurer,

Ma Yu-mei, accountant, Yee Ling-

shih, French interpreter, Wu Hung-

yi, Chang Ching-shu, Liu Hang-nan,

Sze Chen-chung, Wang Yen-nan,

Pei Kien-yin, Shen Kuo-chen, Sze

Lung-shan and Wang Hou-tai.

The old rites for the worship of

Confucius were observed yesterday,

upon the occasion of the anniversary

of the sage, by the local officials at

the Temple of Confucius in the

native city. Maoyin Wang, Kun-

ting, Justice Yuan Ling-pei of the

Civil Court, Procurator Ling Chung-

li, Mayor Shen Pao-chang and Chief

of Police Hsu Kuo-liang participated

in the performance.

In reply to a question by the

Mixed Court as to the status of Dr.

J. O. S. Fischer, the Austrian solici-

tor

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 1	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
..	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	..
..	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco	Sib-ria maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 22	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	..	Nagasaki	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	7.00	Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 3	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 14	6.00	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 14	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	..	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 22	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
23	..	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	..	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.
26	..	4.00 Ningpo	Sunlin	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Canada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
28	..	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	..	7.00 Hongkong	Sioera maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	..	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	..	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	..	..	..

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 22	..	D.L. Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	..	10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
25	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
28	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
30	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 21	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	..	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	..	..	Yohyangmaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	..	..	Kis-wo	Br.	B. & S.
25	..	..	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	..	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	..	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
28	..	..	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.
30	..	..	..	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Arrive
Sept 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2268	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N. S. N. Co.
21	Hongkong	Anhui	1867	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
21	..	..	14000	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	CMW
21	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.	SWW
21	Swatow	Kis-wo	560	Br.	B. & S.	WVW
21	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
21	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
21	Hankow	Nankin	1715	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 21	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsin Ningshao	2268	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Kis-wo	560	Br.	B. & S.
21	..	Yohyangmaru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	..	Tehsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
21	..	Luanyi	1785	Br.	B. & S.
21	Hankow and Yohow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2268	Br.	B. & S.
21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Capt. W. McCallum, will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nankin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3358.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Capt. Bennett, will leave on Monday, September 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday, September 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Ningshao, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 24, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on September 25 at—

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via P.O. CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on October 2, at —

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nankin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN, DAIREN and TSING-TAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Oct. 4, at —

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nankin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanoo, will be despatched from — on Monday, October 1, at —

Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at —

on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nagankin, Foyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Ningshao.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone N. 77. Agents: 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 23, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 30, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. We are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Shanghai.

Telephone 5056.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"HAWAII MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanoo,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
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(For Hongkong)

"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga,	Sept. 24, 25
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CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsing-tao

"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi,	Oct. 2, 4
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For Pootung, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Sept. 30, Oct. 2
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The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager. Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BN	Sept. 14	Cruise	Aso	Jap. cru.	7800	32	..	..
BN	Sept. 14	Cruise	Atraki	Jap. g-b.	680	10	..	..
BN	Apr. ..	..	Lecteur	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. ..	..	D. de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
EJ	Aug. 28	Cruise	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	8	..	..
ODW	Apr. 29	..	Palos	Am. g-b.	19	2	48	Delano
PAOB	Apr. 14	..	Samar	Am. g-b.	243	4	83	Brown
END	Apr. ..	..	Sumida	Jap. g-b.	130	..	..	..
PAOB	Aug. 6	Cruise	Ilalabas	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
BJ	Aug. 24	Cruise	Woodcock	Br. g-b.	130	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



THE EMPRESS STEAMERS

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents and Baggage Checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hour ride Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

OCTOBER IN JAPAN

Is one of the most delightful months of the entire year. The wonderful Autumn Foliage and delicious Persimmons are both approaching their best.

Tickets are good for six months, permit to you to travel between ports in Japan by rail and are interchangeable with the Pacific Mail and T. K. K.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 131.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Sept. 27, 1917
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Oct. 8, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Oct. 18, 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent,

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 S

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500		Sept. 24
KITANO MARU	16,000		Sept. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. I. Iriawa	Oct. 14

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	Sept. 25
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AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	Oct. 13
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Oct. 29
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Shinohara	Nov. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Sept. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Sept. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki	Sept. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Oct. 2
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima	Oct. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagih	Sept. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 4

Kobe to Seattle

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Oct. 5
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FOR JAPAN

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Sept. 29
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	Oct. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai, Tel. No. 3729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in
the Overland Route
Between the Far East
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.) The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co. and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co., the Nordisk Rejsbureau, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Al. and Lieber's.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

1917

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

AUSTRALIA ABANDONS
UNENLISTED MEN TAXNew Plan Is 5 Per Cent. Super-
Tax On Bachelors' And
Widowers' Incomes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, September 19.—Owing to the opposition of the supporters of the Ministry, the Government will withdraw the proposal to tax unenlisted men, as cabled yesterday. It now proposes a five per cent super-tax on the incomes of all bachelors and widowers, irrespective of their age.

The Senate has passed the War Time Profit Bill and the Shale Oil Bounty Bill mentioned on the 6th.

Australian Cyclone
Causes Great Havoc

(Reuter's Service)
Sydney, September 19.—A remarkable cyclone has swept over the country, causing widespread damage and two deaths. Other deaths are feared.

Belgians Get Germans
On Run In E. Africa

Capture Kalimoto; Garrison Retreat Along Whole Front; Are Hotly Pursued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 20.—A Belgian official communiqué reports: "The success obtained by the Belgian forces in German East Africa, at Magede, on September 9 and 10, has been completed by the capture of the enemy's positions at Kalimoto. The enemy are retreating towards Mahenge, on the whole front, pursued by the Belgians."

Canadian Dynamiters'
Leader Is Arrested

Police Capture Monette, Who Directed Outrage At Lord Athelstan's Residence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Montreal, September 19.—Monette, the ringleader of the gang who dynamited Lord Athelstan's residence, has been arrested.

CANTON SUPPORTS WAR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Canton, September 20.—On the 18th, the extraordinary session of Parliament resolved to support the declaration of war against the Central Powers.

It is expected that the final instalment of \$66,000 payable to the Yunnanese will shortly be paid over, when it is believed that the Yunnanese will co-operate with the Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops to settle the trouble in Hunan.

The headquarters of the Generalissimo have been installed at the Canton Cement Works.

KWANGSI BORDER CHIEF
IN A FARICAL REVOLT

Defence Commissioner Of Lingling Declares Independence; Punitive Force Starts

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, September 21.—A telegram from Changsha states that Liu Chien-fan, the Defence Commissioner of Lingling, near the Kwangsi border, has declared independence, apparently because he is opposed to Tschun Fu Liang-tso. His revolt is not regarded seriously, as he commands only a small force. Measures are already being taken to suppress the rebels.

Ask Liang Chi-chiao
Shall Be Discharged

Allege He Creates Offices For Friends After Promising To Reduce Officials

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, September 21.—Recently, Liang Chi-chiao, the Minister of Finance, has been the object of numerous attacks, accusing that, despite the fact that he declared his intention to abolish useless organs in the Ministry of Finance, he established new departments in order to give employment to a number of political friends. Since he assumed office, Liang Chi-chiao has abolished seven departments, but he recently established three new ones, including the Industrial and Educational Departments, which are still opposed by a number of the provinces. Yesterday, the Government received a joint telegram from high officials in a number of provinces, including Kiangsu, Hupoh and Chekiang, denouncing the changes in the Ministry, declaring that financial questions have been disposed of in an incompetent and unsystematic manner and demanding the dismissal of Liang Chi-chiao.

QUEBEC'S BIG BRIDGE

Reuter's Service
Quebec, September 19.—The middle span of the Quebec Bridge has now been raised 90 feet. The engineers in charge have ordered that the rate of hoisting the span shall not exceed two feet in 14 minutes.

Chung Hua Book Co.
Asks Court To Save
Forced Bankruptcy

Propose Scheme Of Reorganisation To Pay All Creditors In Ten Years

The case came up upon the application of the Chung Hua Book Co. Master, counsel for the defendants, before the Italian Assessor, Ros and Magistrate, Xu, in the Mixed Court, to restrain any creditor of the defendant company from filing a claim against the company and forcing it to bankruptcy.

The petition related that the financial condition of the company has been seriously embarrassed through the mismanagement of its assistant manager and admitted the shortage of working capital on account of the erection of new buildings and works and prayed that the court will approve a scheme of arrangement proposed by the company, whereby it is expected to repay all creditors in ten years.

The case came up upon the application of Mr. M. L. Heen, counsel for plaintiff, for an order of the Court to have the defendants show cause why the machinery attached by the plaintiff at the Bubbling Well Works should not be sold. The court, after hearing Mr. Master's argument, ordered the case adjourned for a week to allow the parties to come to a settlement.

The "scheme of arrangement" as proposed in the petition suggests that the debts of the old Chung Hua Book Company shall be liquidated by a committee consisting of three of the directors, Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, Ching Meng-ping and Len Hui-ching, two representatives of the shareholders association, Messrs. Yu Chung-man and Kang Hsin-ju, two auditors, Messrs. Wu Ching-yuan and Huang Tschih, Mr. Lofoe Pa-hung, the Manager and Tai Chih-tai, treasurer of the old company. A new company will be formed, called the Sing Wah Company, Limited, of the Chung Hua Sing Kee Company, to take over temporarily the business of the old company.

The new company will lease the whole of the land and premises, goodwill, trade marks, copyrights, machinery, furniture, etc. and will take over all the book debts, stock-in-trade, etc. for a period of fifteen years. It will pay to the liquidators \$13,000 a month during the first five years, \$16,000 a month during the next five years and \$19,000 a month during the last five years. The liquidators will apply the above in payment of the debts in instalments.

It is estimated that the native banks will be repaid during the first twelve months, the creditors holding securities on machinery, type, stock-in-trade, etc., in about five years and four months, and the creditors holding mortgages on land and buildings by the end of the 10th year.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2466.
REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS

NOTICE is hereby given that no German or Austro-Hungarian Subject will be permitted to reside within or to enter the Foreign Settlement or to pass upon any Municipal road after Saturday, October 6, unless provided with the requisite permit which may be obtained upon application at the Town Hall.

To facilitate the issue of these Permits, the conditions of which must be strictly observed, all German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects residing within the Settlement or upon any Municipal road, are required to attend and register their names and addresses and produce their photographs (3 copies Passport size) at the Town Hall on any day excepting Sundays, after Thursday, September 20, and on or before Monday, October 1, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

15159

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SUNK
BY INFERNAL MACHINEOne Side Of S.S. Port Kembla
Blown Out At Sea; No
Lives Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington, September 19.—The Commonwealth and Dominion Line's s.s. Port Kembla (4,700 tons), from Australia, bound for the United Kingdom with mails and a valuable cargo, has been sunk by the explosion of an infernal machine in Cook's Strait. One side of the vessel was almost blown out and she foundered in twenty minutes. There were no passengers on board and no lives were lost.

Food Economy Chief
Is Y.M.C.A. Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 19.—Sir Arthur Yapp, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has been appointed Director of Food Economy.

Pacific Coast Strike
Is Nearer Settlement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 19.—The Chairman of the Shipping Board has postponed his trip to the Pacific Coast, as the prospect of a settlement of the strike has improved.

KING'S TOUR ENDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 20.—The King has concluded his tour of the West of Scotland. At Glasgow he reviewed 200 survivors of torpedoed merchantmen, including some from the Lusitania. He congratulated the stewards of the Lusitania on their recovery from their terrible experience and also congratulated an apprentice for winning the Distinguished Conduct Medal in a fight with a submarine.

Ancient and Accepted
Scottish Rite
S. J. U.S.A.Orient of China,
Valley of Shanghai.

Brethren:—

The funeral of the late Dr. George Alonzo Derby will take place at Pashienja Cemetery on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m. Friends and the Brethren of all the Masonic Bodies are invited to attend.

By Order,

JOHN M. DARRAH,

Registrar.

15180

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent
Nov 14	Hankow	Albany	1789	Ger.	Carlowitz
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemian	4322	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chinai	3865	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmer	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1844	Am.	Pengkee & Co.
Dec 17	Nanking	Portina	1890	Ger.	H. D. & Co.
Sept 19	Japan	Fullan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
Sept 14	Japan	Kenkon maru	1882	Jap.	M. B. K.
Sept 19	Hankow	Lugbo	1920	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 18	Hankow	Melchior	1882	Ger.	Melchior
July 10	Hankow	Melchior	1882	Ger.	Melchior
July 10	Tsingtao	Siklan	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.
July 10	Hongkong	Silvestri	3918	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd
Sept 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Sept 19	Tientsin	Shenckling	1915	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 9	Hankow	Tahud maru	1746	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 17	Hongkong	Talabun	1612	Ger.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept 10	Japan	Yawata maru	3542	Jap.	N.Y.K.

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	101	101
102	102	102	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	102	102
103	103	103	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	103	103
104	104	104	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	104	104
105	105	105	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	105	105

Tientsin-Pukow Line

dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Business and Official Notices

French Municipal School

(247 Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

CLASSE ENFANTINE AND JARDIN D'ENFANTS

Re-opening on 24th September at 9 a.m.

The Classe Enfantine and Jardin d'Enfants are open to children of from 4½ to 7 years. The fees are \$5.00 per month including stationery and handwork materials (pencils, paints, coloured papers, silks, wools, plasticine, etc.).

The increasing success of the Infant Department, which numbered last year over 80 pupils, has led the French Municipal Council to enlarge the accommodation given to the younger children. Their department, erected under the most hygienic conditions possible, separated from the main school building, is composed of two class rooms each 1,000 sq. ft., a large gymnasium, lavatories, cloak-rooms, etc.

The Syllabus includes:

1. Froebel and Montessori exercises.
2. First lessons in reading and writing following the Montessori method.
3. Paper-cutting, drawing, modelling, painting.
4. Elementary exercises in language training, recitation, and arithmetic.
5. Singing in French and English; easy Tonic Sol-fa exercises.
6. Elementary knowledge of geography and history for the older children.
7. Gardening.

French and English are taught simultaneously by qualified mistresses and the experience of several years has shown that the children following this method are able to speak both languages fluently.

The classes are from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and open with rhythmic action songs and exercises. Parents are invited to be present at the lessons and various exercises given on Thursday and Saturday mornings of each week.

Children of European and American parentage only are admitted. The Head Master will receive applications for admission on Tuesday, 18th and Thursday, 20th, from 11 a.m. to 12 and on Saturday, 22nd, from 9 to 6.30 p.m.

By Order,

G. LAFERRIERE, Secretary.

Ecole Municipale Française

(247 Avenue Joffre—Téléphone 455)

CLASSE ENFANTINE ET JARDIN D'ENFANTS

Réouverture le 24 Septembre à 9 heures.

La Classe enfantine et le Jardin d'Enfants sont ouverts aux enfants de 4 ans et demi à 7 ans; la rétribution scolaire est fixée à \$5.00 par mois, y compris papeterie et menus fournitures (crayons, couleurs, papiers, soies, laines, pâte à modeler, etc.).

Le succès croissant de la Classe enfantine, qui a compté l'année dernière plus de 80 élèves, a conduit la Municipalité Française à agrandir les locaux affectés aux petits. Leur quartier, établi dans les meilleures conditions hygiéniques possibles, isolé du bâtiment principal de l'Ecole, se compose maintenant de deux classes de 1000 pieds carrés chacune, d'un vaste salon d'exercices, de lavabos, vestiaires, etc.

Le programme suivi comprend:

1. Exercices Froebel et Montessori;
2. Eléments de lecture et d'écriture suivant la méthode Montessori;
3. découpage, dessin, modelage, peinture;
4. exercices élémentaires de langage, de récitation et de calcul;
5. chant en français et en anglais; éléments de solfège;
6. notions de géographie et d'histoire pour les plus avancés en âge;
7. exercices de jardinage.

Les langues française et anglaise sont enseignées simultanément par des maîtresses qualifiées et l'expérience de plusieurs années a montré que les enfants formés suivant cette méthode arrivent à parler avec aisance les deux langues.

Les classes ont lieu de 9 heures à midi et de 2 heures à 4 heures et commencent par des exercices d'ensemble et des mouvements rythmés. Les parents sont invités à assister aux classes et à divers exercices le Jeudi et le Samedi matin de chaque semaine.

Il est rappelé que les enfants d'origine européenne et américaine sont seuls admis.

La Direction recevra les inscriptions le Mardi 18 et le Jeudi 20 Septembre de 11 heures à midi et le Samedi 22 de 9 heures à 6 h. 30.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE, 15158

FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

As claims for money in payment for business with which the undersigned firm have had no connection whatever are often presented at our office, we hereby give notice that any persons requiring payment of any account must apply to the manager direct. No employee of our firm is authorised to have partnership transactions with outsiders, and should any such be discovered, the employee concerned will be immediately dismissed.

DAR FUNG YUNG,
大豐永唐敏之
67 Rue Du Fokien.

15208

WELCOME NEWS!!!

HILL'S BAZAARS (China)

beg to announce that they will shortly open their

WINTER BAZAAR at SHANGHAI

with a huge variety of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER OUTFITTING GOODS for LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR

also

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

positively at

LOWER PRICES THAN LAST

WINTER!!!

To people in touch with basic

merchandise conditions this may seem

an inopportune time to launch a

series of "BAZAARS" which contem-

plate the selling of large quantities of

staple merchandise at less than ruling

market prices.

This would be an impossibility

were it not for the fact that we had

practically completed merchandise

preparations for our 1917 Winter

Bazaars before the great advance in

prices took place in England and

before America entered the war.

The Bazaar will be open for 12

days only!

It will pay you to wait for this

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!!!

15185

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Directors have declared a second

interim dividend for the year ending

30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on

the issued Capital of the Company—

being equal to 45 tael cents per Share,

payable on 25th September, 1917, to

registered shareholders on record on

that date.

The Transfer Books of the Com-

pany will be closed from the 17th to

the 25th September, 1917, both days

inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers,

Shanghai, September 11, 1917. 15089

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

29th September and

1st October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

(Sharp) Daily.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 24th

September, 1917, at 6 p.m. at

the Club House, 126 Bubbling

Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon

application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary. 15168

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—

—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

78 Szechuen Road

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of

the above Association will be held

at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine,

Matheson & Company, Limited, on

Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917,

at 4 p.m., when the Committee's

Report and Statement of Accounts

for the period ended 31st July,

1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

15166

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

Interim Dividend for Account the

Year Ending Dec. 31, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

at a Meeting of the Board of Directors

held on Thursday, 20th September,

1917, it was decided to pay an Interim

Dividend of 25 Candarens per share

on the issued Capital of the Com-

pany, on Wednesday, 3rd October,

1917, to shareholders on record on

that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the Transfer Books of the Company

will be closed from Wednesday, 24th

September, to Wednesday, 3rd Octo-

ber, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,

Secretaries and Managers,

Dated, 21st September, 1917.

13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. 15195

Manila Potatoes

8 cents per lb

Smoked Cod's Roe

70 cents per lb

American Salt Mackerel

90 cents each

Salt Anchovies

50 cents per lb

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Telephone North 639

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

TYPEWRITERS

(Fully Guaranteed)

Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

\$90 to \$150

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

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The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

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